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Part One
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EX-SENATOR PLATT WINS

His Followers Victorious at the Republican Primaries.

THE ELECTIONS GENERALLY QUIET

Secretary Job E. Hedges's Friends Unusually Inactive—Hard Contests in Some of the Assembly Districts.

As a result of the Republican pramaries, which were held in the 1,192 election districts of the city last night, Thomas C. Platt will control the Republican County Committee in the Presidential year with perhaps a firmer grip than he has on it this year.,

The anti-Platt, or Brookfield, forces made a good showing in many of the districts, but not enough to make it possible that the anti-Platt men will be any more than a small minority in the County Committee.

It was asserted at the Republican Headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, at a late hour last night that the Platt-Lauterbach faction had carried at least twenty-five out of the thirty-five Assembly districts.

The primaries had for their basis the enrollment which both factions of the Republicans declare to be fraudulent.

In each election district election district officers were chosen and delegates were elected to the Assembly District Conventions, which will elect delegates to the Republican County Committee. These conventions will meet next Tuesday night.

The fights last night, of course, were on the delegates to the Assembly District Conventions.

The primaries were comparatively quiet, much quieter in fact than some of the Assembly District conventions will be next Tuesday. A policeman was stationed at each of the primary polling places.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel is in the Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and the polling place of that Election District was in the Republican State Committee's headquarters in the hotel. Nearby a score of prosperous-looking Republicans voted there last night, and without opposition elected Dwight Lawrence, "Dean of the Sage Corps," and Excise Inspector W. J. McEwen as delegates to the Assembly District convention.

The Twenty-fifth Assembly District is the bailwick of the Mayor's secretary, Job E. Hedges, and the Platt men headed by Amasa J. Thornton, late of St. Lawrence County, were boisterously declaring last night that they had carried it for Platt.

There was marked inactivity on the part of Mr. Hedges's friends, which was unusual. Several of them, however, got out to the primaries and hit the Platt crowd a blow here and there. For instance, George R. Manchester, the Assistant Secretary of the County Committee, was defeated in the Thirty-third Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District by four votes.

Major Jerome carried the Fifth Election District for the Brookfield forces by a vote of 24 to 14. This is the district about the enrollment in which Major Jerome made so much complaint. It was reported at the Blaine Club that several negro men had been arrested in the Seventeenth Election District.

The Platt men won in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, Jastrow Alexander's followers easily defeating John J. Little, the anti-Platt leader.

There was a hard fight in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District. John H. Gunner, the Platt leader, claims to have carried the district for his side.

In the Thirtieth Assembly District, where Commissioner of Public Works Collis is the anti-Platt leader, the anti-Platt men won, as usual. John Simpson, Superintendent of Streets in the Department of Public Works, carried his district for the Brookfield faction.

The Fourteenth Assembly District was carried for Mr. Platt.

In the Sixteenth Assembly District most of the anti-Platt people were kept off the enrollment lists, so George Hilliard, the Platt leader, had no trouble in controlling the district.

William Henkel, Superintendent of Incumbrances in the Department of Public Works, succeeded in keeping his district, the Eighteenth Assembly, in the anti-Platt column.

The Ninth District, where Fred S. Gibbs is in control, went to Platt without opposition, as did also the Eleventh, where Robert A. Greacen, Vice President Windolph of the Board of Aldermen, and Assemblyman Wilkes are in control.

In the Twentieth Assembly District Mr. Stewart, the Platt leader, asserted that Col. S. V. R. Cruger's friends had only carried ten out of the thirty-nine election districts for the anti-Platt forces.

The Twenty-second Assembly District went to Mr. Brookfield, and it was asserted that only one election district had been carried for Mr. Platt.

The fight in the Twenty-fourth District was rather close, but the anti-Platt people claim the victory.

The Healey brothers, leaders of the anti-Platt forces in the First Assembly District, had little or no opposition.

The Brookfield forces were stronger than the Platt faction in the Second District, but the Platt men assert that they will elect one out of the three delegates to the County Committee, and that this delegate will be William H. Kilboy.

George B. Deane, the Platt leader in the Seventh Assembly District, claimed a Platt victory last night, and said that James A. Cowle, whose name had been restored to the rolls by Mr. Lauterbach after he had begun mandamus proceedings, had been defeated in the Thirty-seventh Election District by ten votes.

Ex-Postmaster Van Cott pocketed the Fifth Assembly District for Mr. Platt. He says he lost only one election district. The Platt enrollment was well made in this district. Alfred K. Conkling won in the single election district that did not go to Platt, and his plurality was only one vote.

The Anti-Platt men made a gallant fight in the Twenty-first Assembly District, but the Platt men came out the victors. Abraham G ber managed the Platt end of the fight.

There was a four-cornered contest in the Twenty-third Assembly District, in which the Brookfield men came out a little in the lead. There are four rivals for the leadership, and each of these had his friends and tickets. They are Alderman C. H. Woodward and Julius M. Mayer, Brookfield men, and Gen. Michael Kerwin and Moses M. McKee, Lauterbach men. The triumphs of each were pretty evenly divided throughout the district. Among the delegates elected were: Dr. George W. Winterburn, Col. T. C. Campbell, M. M. McKee, M. P. V. Baullaire, H. F. Harding, F. J. Wooster, Alexander Lockwood, and William Montgomery.

The Brookfield faction, with its curious enrollment, carried the Fourth Assembly District, under the leadership of John J. Collins. No primaries were held in four of the election districts of this Assembly district.

The Platt people declared last night that they had elected nearly all of their delegates in the various election districts of the Nineteenth Assembly District. Among the more prominent delegates selected to attend the Assembly District Convention were ex-Judge C. M. Tainter, Moses M. Byers, George R. Bidwell, Samuel H. Randall, Frank Bainard, C. R. Shaw, Henry Kruegman, William B. Fuller, A. F. Schermerhorn, James Linden, Edward L. Montgomery, and F. K. Kohler. There were no very exciting contests in any of the election districts.

The Third Assembly District went for Mr. Lauterbach. There was a little trouble in the Fifth Assembly District. Henry Melville, a lawyer, of 120 Broadway, complained to Mr. Van Cott that things were not being conducted properly in the Thirty-fifth Election District. Mr. Melville, accompanied by De Witt C. Morrell of 80 Washington Square, went into the polling place there and demanded to see the books. The Inspectors refused to show the books, saying the list of voters could be seen at Republican headquarters. Mr. Van Cott was summoned to the scene and he upheld the Inspectors. Mr. Melville said more delegates were being voted for, than was allowed by the enrollment. He did not see the books, however, and said he would not let the matter rest.

A. R. Conkling says he is going to get a warrant out for the arrest of an Inspector in the Fifteenth Election District, who, he says, assaulted a watcher.

Edward Lauterbach will be elected as a delegate to the County Committee from the Twenty-eighth Assembly District. He carried the district by a good majority. In the Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, Excise Agent Charles J. Schmidt was accused of intimidating voters.

The Platt faction carried the Sixth Assembly District. In this district the voters of twenty-four out of the forty election districts voted at the U. S. Grant Club.

Charles H. Murray, ex-Police Commissioner, and his Platt men carried the Eighth Assembly District for Mr. Platt.

The Tenth Assembly District went to Platt without a fight.

In the Thirty-second District he seems also to have secured a victory. In the Thirty-first Assembly District the anti-Platt faction carried more than two-thirds of the election districts. There was quite a surprise in the Seventh Election District, when the result of the ballot was announced. Robert J. Cromie had led a bitter opposition to Silas C. Croft, and headed the Platt ticket. He had hoped to defeat Croft for the election of Chairman of the district, and became very ugly when the Inspectors declared the Croft contingent victorious. Cromie called the Inspectors all sorts of names. Two policemen put an end to his demonstration by removing Cromie to the street.

WANTS TO MAKE JERSEY MORAL

Judge Lippincott Instructs a Grand Jury to Look Sharp After Gambling, Bad Houses, and Prizefights.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 10.—The December term of the Hudson County courts was begun to-day. Judge Lippincott's charge was brief. He said, however, that there were several matters awaiting the attention of the jury, concerning which he would from time to time make specific charges.

He told the jury that the Court was informed that poolselling and bookmaking were sporadic in Hudson County. The previous Grand Jury, he said, had found indictments for such cause, and then reconsidered them. The Court thought that if the evidence warranted finding an indictment at all it should at least have been presented to the Court. It was proper that gambling of all kinds should be stamped out.

Judge Lippincott also called attention to the prevalence of disorderly houses in Jersey City and Hoboken. These, he said, included places where policy was sold, concert halls, and obscene exhibitions. It only needed prompt punishment to put an end to them. The duty should devolve upon the police of the cities, but if they did not do their duty, it would be the duty of the Court to act. The Court believed that investigation in the directions indicated would speedily result in many indictments. These offenses had become a menace to the communities in which they were tolerated. Landlords who knowingly leased their property for evil purposes should be indicted as well as those who ran the business, said Judge Lippincott.

The Court also directed the attention of the Grand Jury to the notorious violations of the Sunday laws and to prizefights. He said that no such exhibitions should be permitted, and that all who aided, abetted, or countenanced them in any way, as well as the owners of buildings in which the exhibitions were given, were amenable to the law.

"Even an attempt to carry on one of these affairs," said Judge Lippincott, "is an indictable offense. There is no need of waiting until the affair begins and the principals get to pummeling each other."

REFUSED TO USE ANTITOXINE

A Doctor and His Two Patients Die of Diphtheria in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The deaths of Dr. Gordon C. Rockwell and Miss Hubbard, his seventeen-year-old patient, both of Hyde Park, were reported to the Health Department. Miss Hubbard was taken with diphtheria on Nov 23, but Dr. Rockwell persistently declined to use the antitoxine treatment, and she died the fifth day. A nurse employed in the Hubbard family also contracted the disease, and died, and was soon followed by Dr. Rockwell.

According to the records of the Health Department, not a case of diphtheria which has received the antitoxine treatment within the first twenty-four hours, has been lost, and 98 per cent. of the patients inoculated within forty-eight hours after the attack have recovered.

HAWAIIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED

Five Natives and Two Whites Have Regained Their Liberty.

HONOLULU, Dec. 2.—The Government released seven political prisoners Thanksgiving Day, five natives and two whites, Walker and Rickard.

Those remaining in prison are Gulick, Seward, Bowler, "Bob" Wilcox, Bipekane, and John Wise. Public sentiment appears to favor an early release of all.

The largest and best military display ever seen in Honolulu took place Thanksgiving morning. Over 500 volunteers paraded.

Opposed to Convict Labor.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 10.—The Governor and Council gave a hearing to-day on the proposition of a Boston firm of shoe manufacturers to pay 50 cents a day for prison labor, instead of the amount received under the present contract with chair manufacturers. Representatives of labor unions spoke against having boots and shoes made at the prison and submitted a protest containing 1,200 names received from twenty-one cities and towns in the State.

Ex-Congressman Bundy Ill.

JACKSON, Ohio, Dec. 10.—H. S. Bundy, ex-Congressman, and father-in-law of ex-Gov. Foraker, is dangerously ill. He is nearly eighty years old, and was a member of the last National House.

Perfect patterns and pure wool are found in Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. 164 W. 14th St. —Adv.

DEMOCRATS CARRY BOSTON

Josiah Quincy Chosen Mayor by a Big Plurality.

FULL CONTROL OF THE CITY SECURED

Several Arrests for Illegal Voting—No License Voted in Several Cities Which Have Heretofore Had Saloons.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The Democracy redeemed the City of Boston to-day, electing Josiah Quincy Mayor by a plurality of 4,500, and regaining control of all portions of the municipal machinery. Quincy's opponent was Mayor Curtis, whose majority a year ago was 255.

The canvass had been a very warm one, the Republicans striving to maintain their position by attacking Mr. Quincy's record as Assistant Secretary of State. They were confident until to-day of carrying the city, and to-night they are literally dumfounded at the size of the majority against them. The vote thrown was the largest in the history of the city.

Josiah Quincy,
Elected Mayor of Boston Yesterday.

Several cases of illegal voting were reported here to-day, and three arrests at least are the result. One of the three men arrested not only attempted to vote upon another's name, but he had in his possession an official ballot, although he had not been inside the rail or been given a ballot by the precinct officers. The Ballot Commissioners consider it vitally important to ascertain where the ballot was obtained, and will thoroughly investigate the case.

This was the first election under Boston's new city charter, which was secured largely through the exertions of Mayor Curtis. The Mayor elected to-day, and those chosen hereafter, will hold the office for two years instead of one. There were three tickets for Aldermen—Republican, Democrat, and Municipal Reform, the latter party being a fusion of Prohibitionists, Labor, Populists, and Socialists—and in several cases the fight between the rival candidates was sharp and bitter. The nominees for the Common Council were, as a rule, straight Republican or Democratic, but the nominees for the School Board had varied indorsements, the Republican candidates being generally favored by the Committee of One Hundred and Independent Women voters, while the latter supported one candidate alone.

In Cambridge Mayor Bancroft received a warm indorsement, and was re-elected by a large plurality after an unusually warm campaign. The city, which has been without a liquor saloon for nine years, celebrated its tenth annual victory to-day by throwing a majority of 1,503 for no license. This is more than twice its last year's majority, and nearly twice the largest majority it has ever before thrown. The friends of no license to-night celebrated their victory by the ringing of bells and a great jubilee meeting.

Medford did not elect a Mayor, but the independent ticket for Aldermen and Common Councilmen was successful. License vote was yeas 723, nays 1,257.

In Salem, the Business Men's ticket, headed by Mayor James H. Turner, was elected, and the city reversed its license vote of last year to one for no license. The figures are: Yeas, 2,339; nays, 3,374.

In Beverly there was a warm contest for Mayor, party lines, however, being thrown aside. C. H. Odell, (nomination papers,) defeated Perry Collier (nomination papers,) by 94 votes. The City Government is non-partisan. License vote: Yeas, 605; Nays, 1,245.

In Everett, John D. Henderson, (Citizens', non-partisan,) defeated John S. Cate, Gitizens', non-partisan,) for Mayor by a vote of 1,342 to 1,241. The City Government is non-partisan. License vote: Yeas, 619; nays, 1,771.

The Republican ticket swept the field in Chelsea, and every man except one indorsed by the A. P. A. was elected. John C. Loud (Rep.) was elected Mayor over Samuel P. Tenney (Citizens') by 230 plurality. Licenses vote: Yeas, 2,137; nays, 2,641.

Lynn Republicans elected as Mayor Eugene Bessom, who was indorsed by the A. P. A., over Asa T. Newhall (Citizens' Dem.) by 1,152 plurality. A majority of 874 was given against license; last year license was voted.

Mayor William F. Courtney (Dem.) was re-elected in Lowell, but the City Government is strongly Republican, six of the nine Aldermen and eighteen of the twenty-seven Councilmen being Republicans. License was voted by 1,500 majority.

In Worcester, Sprague, the independent candidate, carried the day. This was a sample of what happened in every instance where the Republicans and the A. P. A. effected an alliance.

CITIZENS' TICKET WINS.

Ex-Senator Rufus Blodgett Elected Mayor of Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 10.—The election here to-day was hotly contested. The Citizens' ticket was headed by ex-United States Senator Rufus Blodgett. The People's ticket was headed by ex-Mayor George W. Brown. Mr. Blodgett had for running mates as Commissioners at Large, for which office he was also running, H. H. Sherman and C. A. Francis. Mr. Brown had on his ticket Thomas W. Cooper and W. R. Warwick. In each of the four wards both parties named full tickets. The Citizens' ticket won in all the wards. Mr. Blodgett, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Francis were elected at large. The Ward Commissioners are: First Ward, James R. E. Mulholland; Second Ward, Thomas McKenna; Third Ward, E. C. Burtt; Fourth Ward, Walter S. Reed.

To Succeed County Judge Smith.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Dec. 10.—Southold Republicans have sent to Gov. Morton a petition asking that Benjamin H. Reeve be appointed to succeed County Judge Wilmot M. Smith, who was recently elected a member of the Supreme Court.

CRESPO ON SALISBURY'S NOTE

A Distinct Demand for the Attack upon the British Police for Which Compensation Would Be Made.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Caracas saying that in an interview President Crespo declined to discuss the note sent to the Venezuelan Government by Lord Salisbury.

The President did say, however, that he understood that the demand made by Great Britain in connection with the attack made upon the British police was distinct from the boundary question. The Venezuelan officer who was responsible for the attack would be punished for exceeding his duty and the Englishmen would be compensated.

He could see no reason why Great Britain should intervene in a matter that concerned Venezuela and British Guiana alone.

BOARD OF TRADE MAN SUSPENDED

F. J. Kennett, a Well-Known Chicago Operator, Punished for Alleged Unmercantile Conduct.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Francis J. Kennett of the firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. was to-night suspended from the Chicago Board of Trade for five years on the charge of unmercantile conduct, in that he dealt in commodities without a bona fide sale and purchase for actual delivery. This was the formal charge brought against him, the specific offense charged being the dealing in connection with R. C. Gunning, a well-known bucketshop proprietor. J. F. Harris, who was cited to appear before the Board of Directors at the same time as Mr. Kennett, will not get a hearing until next Thursday.

Kennett, Hopkins & Co. conduct one of the largest private-wire commission houses in the city. In addition to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, they are also members of the Chicago and New-York Stock Exchanges. The cash grain business cerried on by them is conducted in the name of J. F. Harris & Co.. Mr. Hopkins, as the member of the firm having no membership in the Board of Trade, could not, of course, be dealt with by its Directors.

The section of the rules under which Mr. Kennett was found guilty reads as follows:

Any member of the association who shall be interested or associated in business with, or who shall act as the representative of any firm or individual engaged in the business of dealing in differences on the fluctuations in the market price of any commodity—without a bona fide sale and purchase of property for an actual delivery—shall be deemed guilty of unmercantile conduct, which renders him unworthy to be a member of the association; and upon conviction by the Board of Directors, shall be liable to suspension from all privileges of the association for such time as the board may deem proper, and until he shall have given satisfactory evidence that the objectionable connection has been dissolved.

The rule further provides that on a second conviction the member may be expelled. The only way a member so suspended can be reinstated is by a majority vote of a quorum of the Board of Directors, so that there is little chance of Mr. Kennett's reinstatement before his time has expired.

The Prosecuting Committee, consisting of E. B. Jones, William Nash, and John Hill, is making every effort to have all the so-called "bucket-shop" members of the Board of Trade punished, and it is understood that the crusade will by no means end with the conviction of Kennett and Harris, the latter, it is said, being also slated for disciplining. Other big game is on the docket, and to-night's decision is likely to produce great consternation in the ranks of the irregular traders.

PLAN TO RETIRE GREENBACKS

Senator Sherman Proposes that Small Bonds Shall Be Issued in Place of the Demand Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senator Sherman introduced to-day a bill to provide for the retirement of the greenbacks.

It was introduced by request and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue long-term bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent., of denominations of $50 and under, in such sums and at such date as may be required for the redemption and retirement of all the outstanding demand notes of the United States; that these bonds be offered at par to citizens of this country only, and the proceeds be devoted to the cancellation of the demand notes as they may be presented or received into the Treasury in the regular course of business.

The bill provides that the bonds authorized in this act can be exchanged for bonds already in the possession of organized banks, or newly organized banks, and that such bonds shall be received in exchange for those already in their possession, and that such and all National banks may receive from the Treasury Department bank notes of the sum and par value of the bonds so deposited.

MR. LAMONT NOT WITH THE PRESIDENT

The Secretary Failed to Go on the Duck-Hunting Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Some of the newspapers that have tried to give news about the President's movements have reported that he was accompanied by Secretary Lamont, and that Secretary Lamont had displayed skill as a sportsman by bringing down a large number of ducks.

That these reports are imaginary in their origin is plain, for Secretary Lamont, attended Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Lamont at an entertainment in Washington last night, and to-night went over to New-York on a business trip.

To Print United Press Reports.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 10.—The Daily Journal, which for the past eight years has been the official law paper of this city, made its initial appearance to-day as a full-fledged morning paper, with The United Press service. Warren Wilson is editor and manager, C. W. Smith business manager, and F. J. Dyer city editor. The paper will be an eight-page issue.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Dec. 10.—The La Crosse Daily Badger, an independent morning paper, will make its first appearance to-morrow. The new publication will receive the full leased wire report of The United Press.

Staked and Lost His Firm's Money.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 10.—Gov. O'Ferrel has a letter informing him that some days ago the representative of a large Northern house, who was induced to attend the races in Alexandria County, Va., while passing through this State, lost $3,500 on the races there. The money, which belonged to the business house of the traveler, has not been recovered, and the unfortunate man who staked the funds is now a fugitive from justice.

Shopping Days for the Teachers.

Controller Fitch yesterday sent notices to the public schools that he had directed Auditor Lyon to make the pay rolls of the teachers for the month of November a special order, so that they would receive their money on Friday of this week instead of Monday of next week. This is to give the teachers a chance to do their Christmas shopping on two Saturdays.

Souvenirs for Mayors' Dinner.

An interesting souvenir of the Mayor's dinner, to be given by Herbert Booth King at the Waldorf Tuesday evening next, is being prepared in the form of a loving cup, on which is shown in colors the pictures of Mayors Strong, Schieren, and Curtis. The table cards, upon which will appear the names of the guests, with a diagram of the table, will be engraved on solid silver.

The new 4:30 P. M. train via Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia makes the run in two hours and five minutes. Buffet car.—Adv.

TIGRE COUNTRY INVADED

Abyssinians Besiege Makalle and Antalo and Reach Adowa.

ITALIANS FALL BACK TO ADIGRAT

Hasty Preparations to Reinforce Baratieri's Command—Call for Additional Appropriation Postponed.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says that Gen. Baratieri, Governor of Erythrea and Commander of the Italian troops, telegraphed this evening that fully 70,000 Abyssinians have invaded the Tigre country and are besieging Makalle and Antalo. Forty thousand the enemy are in the vicinity of Adowa. Consequently, he has ordered the Italian forces at Adowa to fall back to Adigrat, where he has only 6,000 men.

Upon the receipt of the foregoing dispatch, the Government ordered that the preparation for sending reinforcements to Gen. Baratieri be pushed forward with the greatest possible dispatch. Work in making ready the sending of additional men to Africa will be carried on night and day.

It has been decided that 3,000 troops and 2 batteries shall depart immediately. Every available transport at the dockyards has been ordered to be put in readiness to convey troops. Some war ships will accompany the reinforcements to Massowah, the capital of the Italian colony.

The Government decided this afternoon to postpone until next Saturday its request that the Chamber of Deputies vote a credit of 5,000,000 lire to be expended in carrying on war operations in Abyssinia.

Details of the surrounding of Major Toselli and his command by a large body of Abyssinians, resulting in the loss of about 700 of Tossell's men, are furnished by Gen. Baratieri. The Abyssinians, who were directed in part by Chiefs Mangascia, Mikael, and Makonnen, fought with great vigor and skill for six hours. It is reported that the entire force of the enemy was commanded by a Russian Major.

The hemmed-in Italians fought with extreme desperation. Fortunately, before the fight was over Gen. Arimondi arrived upon the field with his command and drove the Abyssinians back, enabling the 300 beleaguered Italians who remained alive to make their escape. Three Abyssinian chiefs and 3,000 of their followers were killed or wounded.

FAMILY SLAIN BY INDIANS

Five More Persons in Arizona Victims of the Apache Renegades—Cowboys Kill a Redman.

DEMING, New-Mexico, Dec. 10.—Another murder of a family is reported from the San Simon Valley, in Arizona, by the renegade band of Apache Indians from the San Carlos Reservation.

The father, mother, and three children were slain Thursday following the killing of Mr. Merrill and his daughter. The murdered people were Germans, who had recently come to this section from the East for the purpose of taking up a homestead. The killing took place near Fort Bowie, the military post recently abandoned by the United States troops.

The Indians were seen by some cowboys about the time of the Merrill murders, and their number is estimated at thirty-five.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 10.—Soldiers found the body of an Apache thirty miles west of Fort Apache last Saturday. The Indian had been killed in a fight which took place between pursuing cowboys and a band of hostiles. Lieut. Fenton thinks the Indians had been raiding ranches when a party of cowboys went to the relief of the owner and repulsed the assailants after a skirmish.

A PLACE OF WEALTH FOR PRINTERS

Few Counties Paid Half So Much for Ballots as Did Queens.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors to-day a number of additional protests were entered against the board paying $36 per thousand for the election ballots, that amount being the price contracted for by County Clerk Sutphin.

A. H. Mann, President of the Village of Richmond Hill, asked the board to defer action until he could test by taxpayer's suit whether the board must stand by any contract made by the County Clerk. The County Clerk had a bid of $4.50 per thousand to print the ballots, but ignored it, as he thought the printer could not purchase the blank paper for that amount.

A committee of the board has communicated with the County Clerk of nearly every county in the State, and finds that very few paid half as much for their ballots per thousand as the price contracted for by County Clerk Sutphin.

The board decided to defer action on the matter until other information on the subject could be obtained. Over 150,000 ballots were used in this county.

INDICTED MAN IN A JURY BOX

Schenck Confessed to Judge Lippincott, Who Would Not Excuse Him.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 10.—Among the Grand Jurors summoned by Sheriff Toffey for the December Term was Vincent R. Schenck. When the jurors appeared in court to-day Mr. Schenck told Judge Lippincott that he had been indicted in New-York a year ago for fraud, in connection with the American Casualty Company.

Judge Lippincott told Mr. Schenck that as the indictment had been found a year ago and no effort had yet been made to bring him to trial, he should not consider the case a serious one without further evidence.

At all events, Judge Lippincott said, the indictment did not disqualify him. Innocent men were often indicted, and even a guilty man must be deemed innocent until tried and convicted. In conclusion, he told Mr. Schenck that he would not excuse him.

Hudson River Navigation Closed.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 10.—River navigation from this point north was closed last night, and to-night the Catskill and New-York Steamboat Company sent down its last boat for the season. The ice is fast from here up shore, and is making every minute. Navigation remained open until Christmas Day last year.

Pauper Inherits a Small Fortune.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 10.—Abram Acroyt, an inmate of the Dutchess County Poorhouse, has received notice from relatives in England that by the death of an aunt he will receive a legacy of $15,000. Acroyt is English by birth. He has been in ill health lately, and was obliged to become a county charge. He expected to end his days at the poorhouse, and could hardly believe his good fortune when the news came to him of the unexpected legacy from abroad.

A Y. M. C. A. Embarrassed.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The Directors of the Mount Vernon Young Men's Christian Association and the citizens of this city will hold a meeting Saturday night to arrange means to settle the financial difficulties of the association. The association has a debt of $1,067.28, and unless it is liquidated the association will have to disband.

KILBURN WANTS PRESTON'S PLACE

The Senator Has the Indorsement of the Lieutenant Governor—Johnson Gaining in the Race for Appellate Judge.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday have become recognized as "the Governor's days." He has for some weeks past made it the rule to reach here Tuesday and remain until Thursday.

Senators-elect Higgins, White, and Mullin met here by appointment to-day to agree upon the manner of keeping house this Winter, but found time to drop into the Executive Chamber. They found Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Senator Frederick D. Kilburn of Malone busy with the Governor. Mr. Kilburn filed his indorsements for the position of Superintendent of Banking to succeed Charles M. Preston, who is expected to resign about Jan. 1, or as soon as the charges against him are dismissed. Mr. Saxton gave his support to Mr. Kilburn's candidacy.

They also found that the candidate of the Arkells, A. G. Richmond of Canajoharie, was better backed than they were, and gave way to the three Senators-elect, a little nettled. It is said, however, that Senator Kilburn has got the inside track, though the Governor has not committed himself to any one as yet.

Senator-elect Stranahan is the present District Attorney of Oswego, and although he has not handed in his resignation as such, he has urged the Governor to name Udelle Bartlett of Sandy Creek his successor.

Messrs. Mullin and White declared their visit was simply a personal one, but Mr. White did not fail to put in a good word for Justice Vann.

State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., is one of the Governor's favorite callers, and he stepped up to the big desk just as the trio of Senators departed, to present the name of District Attorney Eugene Burlingame of Albany for the expected vacancy on the Court of Appeals bench. The long lead which Irving G. Vann of Syracuse has for the appointment was lessened somewhat to-day by Jesse Johnson of Brooklyn, whose supporters are bringing great pressure to bear for him. It is thought that no matter how great a pace he attains, Mr. Johnson cannot overhaul Justice Vann.

It was said to-day that George B. Lord of Yates County stands an excellent show of succeeding Willard D. McKinstry of Watertown as Civil Service Commissioner. Mr. McKinstry is known as a Flower Republican, having been appointed by Gov. Flower.

BARTHOLOMEW SHEA'S LIFE

Gov. Morton Appealed to to Save the Murderer of Robert Ross.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Gov. Morton this afternoon took under consideration an application for the commutation of the sentence of Bartholomew Shea to imprisonment for life. Shea is to be executed at Clinton Prison during Christmas week unless the Governor interferes, for the murder of Robert Ross in Troy.

His attorneys, Assemblyman Norton of Troy, and Galen R. Hitt of Albany, waited upon Gov. Morton this afternoon and presented a brief favoring a commutation of the sentence. Mr. Norton at the same time asked to be allowed until Monday next to file petitions and additional papers favoring the request. The Governor acceded to this. Mr. Hitt said that counsel had nothing to add to the other request that the Governor at least grant a respite postponing the execution until after the holidays.

Mr. Norton said Mrs. Shea desired to have a private interview with the Governor before he announced his decision in the matter, and asked the Governor to name a time when she could see him. Gov. Morton said: "I will consider the request. There is nothing to be gained by granting it."

NEW SOCIETY FORMED BY WOMEN

Descendants of the Dutch Secure Incorporation Papers.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—The longest title of any corporation formed under the laws of New-York State was attached to a certificate which was filed by the Secretary of State, under Chapter 559, Laws of 1895. It is "Society of the Daughters of the Holland Dames, Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Families of the State of New-York." The incorporators and Directors for the first year are Catharine R. Chenoweth, (Van Santvoord,) Margaret Budd, (Hardenbergh,) Caroline Remsen Gihon, (Remsen,) Mary Van Buren, (Vanderpoel,) and Sarah V. Benson, (Vanderpoel.)

"The objects of the society are to perpetuate the memory and to promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of the members, to collect documents, genealogical and historical, relating to the Dutch in America, and to erect some commemorative and durable memorial to be a lasting tribute to the early Dutch settlers."

MERRITT MADE A MAJOR GENERAL

A Long List of Army Promotions Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt to be Major General.

Col. Zenas Randall Bliss, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Brigadier General.

Col. John J. Coppinger, Twenty-third Infantry, to be Brigadier General, and a long list of army and navy promotions, &c.

SENATOR GORMAN DOESN'T DESPAIR

An Emphatic Denial that He Will Retire from the Senatorial Race.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The attention of Senator Gorman was called to a paragraph in a Baltimore paper to-day, which stated that he did not propose to be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

"Is that so?" he said, "That is the first I have heard of it."

"Then there is no truth in the statement?"

"No," said Mr. Gorman, "none in the world."

IN HONOR OF THE GOVERNOR

Plan to Form a New County and Name It Morton.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the Rensselaer County Supervisors to-day a country member introduced a resolution to cut off Troy from the towns, the latter to be known as Morton County. Action on the resolution was deferred until to-morrow.

Says All Tammany Men Must Go.

Francis E. Fox, a clerk in the Water Purveyor's office, drawing a salary of $1,800, and Charles Kennedy, a laborer at $3.50 a day, both Tammany men, handed in their resignations yesterday at the request of the Water Purveyor, who has issued his edict that all Tammany men must go.

Judge Peckham's Plans for the Future

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Judge Rufus W. Peckham expects to continue his duties on the Court of Appeals bench until the court takes its usual holiday recess. He will go to Washington in time to sit with the United States Supreme Court at the opening of the January term.

Sold $47,000 in City Bonds.

Controller Fitch yesterday sold $47,000 in 3 per cent. gold-bearing city stock to Blake Brothers & Co., the highest bidders, at 101.16. There were five bidders.

Beautiful Copies of "Antiques." among the stock at Flint's, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

ST. LOUIS IS SELECTED

The Republican Convention Will Meet June 16 Next.

NEW YORK NEVER IN THE CONTEST

San Francisco Makes a Splendid Fight—The Winning City Must Raise a Big Fund.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION UNCHANGED

The National Committee Has to Take Four Ballots to Determine Its Choice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—St. Louis has gained the prize. The Republican National Convention will be called to order in that city Tuesday, June 16, 1896.

This was decided late this afternoon on the fourth formal ballot taken by the National Committee. St. Louis secured 29 votes, or 3 more than were necessary to give her the victory. Starting with 13 votes, given on the informal ballot, St. Louis gained steadily, her last accession being 7 votes. Chicago, much to the surprise of her friends, was able to muster only 9 votes. On the last ballot three committeemen deserted the Windy City for St. Louis. San Francisco made a better showing than had been conceded. Twenty votes were recorded in her favor on the informal ballot, and 19 on each of the succeeding three ballots, this number finally dropping to 15. The San Francisco men made a valiant struggle, and are being complimented for their tenacity.

New-York received but 1 vote, that of Cornelius N. Bliss. New-York was never really in the race. It was apparent this morning, before the National Committee met to listen to the speeches in behalf of the contesting cities, that St. Louis had taken the lead. The chances of Chicago were last night regarded as a trifle better than those of the Missouri metropolis. The Chicago men had been very industrious, and the outlook, in their eyes, was as good as on previous occasions, when Chicago had captured conventions.

The St. Louis men were fortunate in having as their leaders some of the best boomers, and they were not all Republicans. Chauncey I. Filley and his associates did not leave a stone unturned which was thought to have even a remote connection with a vote for St. Louis. The result was entirely in line with his prediction.

No Signs of Disappointment.

There are no surface signs of disappointment with the choice of the committee. Major Charles Dick of Ohio, local manager of the McKinley boom, said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-night that the selection of St. Louis was entirely satisfactory to McKinley. It was generally understood before the result was known that McKinley preferred Chicago. So far as can be learned, Reed and Allison are not complaining. There is an impression here that Mr. Harrison favored Chicago. St. Louis, according to the data furnished by her sponsors, is now much better qualified to take care of a convention crowd than she was in 1888. It is certain that in securing this convention the city has assumed a substantial financial burden. The debt of the National Committee, which ti must pay, is in excess of $50,000, and the incidental expenses will expand the total amount to fully $100,000. The St. Louis men came to Washington prepared to offer even more money than this.

CLAIMS OF THE CITIES.

St. Louis Makes a Big Financial Offer for the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—It was not a very enthusiastic body which assembled in the Arlington banquet hall at 10 o'clock this morning. Boomers and National Committeemen looked weary. Pains had been taken to make the hall as cheerful as possible. The windows and walls were draped with the National colors, and bunches of smilax, left over from a "Boss" Shepherd banquet, hung from the chandeliers and the ceiling. The sun had declined to shine upon the gathering, and the electric lamps were lighted. There was a little confusion at first, owing to the suddenly conceived idea of Col. Swords, the Sergeant at Arms, to change the seating arrangements. It was soon found that there were not chairs enough to go around. When Chairman Carter pounded with his gavel upon the green baize-covered table, the members of the National Committee sat directly in front of him, the "boomers" of the different cities were at his right and left, and a hundred or more persons were gathered behind the rear rows of chairs.

Old Timers Present.

The scene was a repetition of that of Nov. 23, 1891, when the committee met in this same hall, and selected Minneapolis as the place for the National Convention. Most of the faces were familiar to the newspaper correspondents. In the front row sat William M. Hahn of Ohio. At his left was Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey.

Before Winter

Sets in see that your blood is rich and pure and your physical system in perfect order. In this way you may avoid coughs, colds, and serious diseases which attack weak systems. Avoid danger by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

sat among the outsiders at the left of the Chair. Mr. Filley had been putting in some valiant work in behalf of St. Louis, and appeared to be well satisfied with himself.

The New-York delegation, led by Gen. Daniel Butterfield, filed into the hall. With them were Murat Halstead and William Berri of Brooklyn, who had volunteered to contribute their traditional ill luck to the advancement of New-York's interests before the committee.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster in Evidence.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, whose Republicanism is considered to be as strong as that of any other woman, glided into the hall without exciting any interest whatever. Several other women followed her and were assigned places at the left of the presiding officer.

The reading of a complimentary telegram addressed to Governor-elect Bradley of Kentucky, was the first official act of the committee after Chairman Carter had secured order. National Committeeman Hahn was the reader. The telegram brought forth the first enthusiasm of the day.

Mr. Carter caused something of a sensation by making a speech in which he denounced the statements made in some newspapers that the National Committee was in financial straits, and, therefore, obliged to exact a money consideration for naming the convention city. In his most impressive manner, Mr. Carter denied that the committee was impelled by mercenary motives. The members of the committee had been kept busy since their arrival in Washington denying the stories about the debt contracted in 1892, and therefore appropriately cheered Mr. Carter's declaration.

San Francisco's Claims.

Everybody was in a good humor, apparently, when, the roll calls over, M. H. De Young of San Francisco arose to introduce Gen. W. P. Chipman, who was to make the opening address in behalf of San Francisco. It had been decided that half an hour should be allotted to the representatives of each city. Gen. Chipman is a typical Californian. He lost no time in getting at the meat of his argument. He said the Republicans of the Pacific coast wanted to know whether they were to be considered a mere annex to the party or to meet on terms of equality. Neither party, he said, had ventured west of the shores of the Mississippi, and yet over 77 per cent. of the territory of the United States and 25 per cent. of the population lay beyond that highway of commerce. It would seem, therefore, to be but the dictate of a wise generosity and a reasonable comity among the members of our Union to acknowledge in some pronounced way this vast region, important not only to the Republican Party, but to the entire country. The objection of time, he said, came only from proprietors of great dailies in the East, who claimed that they could not get out one copy of the convention because of the lack of wire facilities. These, he said, were ample for all practical purposes, as had been demonstrated by the ease and rapidity with which the President's message of 20,000 words had been transmitted from Washington to San Francisco.

A Dig at Harrison.

George A. Knight, who followed Gen. Chipman, made the most attractive speech of the day. His reference to the frigid qualities of Benjamin Harrison was especially enjoyed by the audience. He said that the determination of the committee was foreshadowed by the statement of the Chairman, that it would consider the convenience of the delegates, railroad, and telegraphic facilities, and whatever else easements they may bring to those who have the honor to sit as delegates to a National Republican Convention. It made no difference whether the Republican Convention met in San Francisco, nor on that hard spot known as Plymouth Rock. It would still be the great Republican Party of the Nation. "West of the Mississippi River," said the speaker, "is an empire, amply able to live without you, and to pour millions into the Treasury. For years we have stood at your doors and sat down with you, when the temperature was so hot that much of the time we had to spend in our hotels, and only once did you give us a candidate to offset the temperature."

Mr. Knight, continuing, said it would be a good thing for the convention to sit in San Francisco, free from some of the influences which operated in favor of this or that candidate—influences exerted by an element which, when his option, the Republican Party would do well to be rid of.

De Young's Cash Offer.

Mr. De Young closed the appeal in behalf of San Francisco with a statement of the offer which he had been empowered to make by the citizens of San Francisco. Mr. De Young was much more conservative in his statements than he was four years ago. Then he made a proposition so extravagant that the National Committee could not have accepted it without laying itself open to much adverse criticism. Today he simply offered, on behalf of San Francisco, disregarding Mr. Carter's speech, to pay the debt of the committee, to furnish the members with free transportation from Chicago to the coast and return, and to give the delegates a return rate of $25 from Chicago, and the general public a rate of $50. Mr. De Young's repeated assertions that he did not wish to improperly influence the committee provoked much merriment. It was generally conceded that the claims of San Francisco had been strongly, but rather grossly, presented.

Chicago Asks the Convention.

When Illinois was reached on the list of States, National Committeeman Campbell introduced Samuel W. Allerton of Chicago, who read a short speech explanatory of Chicago's position in the race for the convention. He asserted that Chicago was the centre of population, and that her telegraphic facilities were such that every daily newspaper, if it desired, could have its own private wire. He caused a smile in conclusion by adding that just now the State was in the hands of the enemy, who scarcely knew what to do with it.

Mayor Swift of Chicago, who is short, thick-set, very bald, and very earnest, made a semi-humorous speech which hardly approximated the degree of modesty which he claimed should be credited to Chicago. He created a laugh by his opening sentence, which was: "Chicago is in a peculiar position to-day—peculiar for Chicago, because, in appearing before you, we assume an attitude of modesty." He went on to say that four years ago Chicago also assumed this attitude because she appreciated what the other cities had done for the World's Fair. He spoke earnestly of the hearty co-operation of California, which was the first State to erect a State building at the fair. He referred in equally complimentary terms to the other contesting cities. He concluded by saying that Chicago was not here to bid for the convention. He invited the committee to send the convention there, and assured the members that they might enjoy the best of everything that Chicago had.

The Winning City's Case.

Another Mayor, in the person of Cyrus P. Walbridge of St. Louis, was next introduced. Mayor Walbridge made a good impression. "St. Louis wants the Republican Convention of 1896," he began. "This is the plain English of what might be said more gracefully." He went on to show that St. Louis was a non-sectional city, and that this could not be said of any other American city. He sketched at some length the past history of the Republican Party, and closed with a glowing eulogium of its useful and promising future.

Ex-Representative Nathan Frank, in a carefully prepared speech, reiterated Mayor Walbridge's plea for St. Louis, and supplied much material for joy on the part of its associates. When he said "We cannot go back without the convention" everybody laughed. Other cities, he said, may rival St. Louis in some respects, but she has no peer in her generous, open-handed hospitality. In the last Congressional election the State he explained, discredited "Silver Dick" Bland; retired "Farmer" Hatch, and extinguished eight lesser lights. Missouri, he asserted, was the first State of the solid South to break the bonds of Bourbonism. Missouri, he continued, would cast her Electoral vote for the next Republican Presidential candidate, whether she secures the convention or not, but if the convention be sent there the committee would make Republican success doubly sure.

"Chicago has had the Republican National Convention four times in thirty years. How long, O Lord, how long"— The remainder of the speaker's remarks were drowned in the applause that followed.

S. M. Kennard spoke next for St. Louis. While his remarks were directed principally to the material side of the question, they bristled with bright things. "Tell us what kind of a hall you want," he said, "and it shall be supplied. I am not here to make any offers, but simply to say to you: Name your requirements and they shall be met. Something has been said about the climate of St. Louis. I have lived there forty years, and I never yet have seen a hot Summer. When the wind blows from the South it is cool in St. Louis. When it blows from the North it is, I will confess a little cooler. The south wind passes over St. Louis, and, gathering intensity as it proceeds northward, vents its discomforts upon the Summer resorts on the lakes."

Mr. Kennard was to have been the last speaker, according to the programme of Mr. Kerens, the manager of the St. Louis compaign, but a Missouri Republican defied the programme and called upon Chauncey I. Filley, Mr. Kerens's bitter opponent. This vigorous St. Louis boomer made a characteristic speech, which some of his enemies in the Missouri delegation denominated "A wet blanket." He said: "Mayor Swift speaks of Chicago's modesty at a time when she wanted the World's Fair. Let me suggest that Chicago remain modest, now that she's had that World's Fair."

Gen. Butterfield Applauded.

There was general applause when Gen. Daniel Butterfield arose to urge the claims of New-York. The General looked very soldierly as he advanced to the Chairman's desk and faced the assemblage. His was a plain, business-like address. New-York needed a little missionary work in a political way, said Gen. Butterfield, and he asked the committee to remember how much the presence of the convention in New-York would be to them.

In conclusion, Gen. Butterfield read the following letter from a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence:

It is many years since our city has been honored by either party with a National Convention. We want both parties to come and see us, to learn that we are not entirely given up to money-making or fleecing lambs in Wall Street, but that our old town has a population with warm, generous hearts; a broad hospitality; some nights to show besides the Tenderloin and the Bowery, and that not the Tammany Tiger, the Gazzo, and the Goo Goo can, on occasions, join with their fellow-citizens of the Union League, Good Government Clubs, and Silk Stockings, in giving our fellow-citizens, irrespective of party, a true Manhattan welcome. FORDHAM MORRISON.

Gen. Butterfield introduced Mr. Murat Halstead of Brooklyn as a man who had attended every Republican convention since the one which named Frémont, to say a few words for New-York. Mr. Halstead said the press of New-York was the New-York press, and could no more be organized in favor of or against any candidate than the Atlantic could be prevailed on when it is stirred up. New-York was a Republican State, which the committee should bear in mind."

It was the intention of the New-York delegation to put forward James H. Breslin of the Gilsey House to speak in behalf of the Hotel Men's Association, but Mr. Breslin had "just stepped out" when his turn came. "I shall call upon Simeon Ford, Secretary of the Hotel Men's Association," said Gen. Butterfield. There was a craning of necks and a hush of expectation, but Mr. Ford did not respond. "I find that Mr. Ford also is absent," Gen. Butterfield was forced to say a moment later. There were no other New-Yorkers ready to take the floor, and the roll call proceeded.

Dalzell Speaks for Pittsburg.

When Pennsylvania was reached David Martin of Philadelphia introduced Representative John Dalzell. There were many Pittsburgers in the room, and Mr. Dalzell marched to the front to the accompaniment of vigorous applause. His speech, starting out with a plain presentation of the advantages of Pittsburg as a place for a convention, developed into a sentimental address.

Pittsburg, he said, was earnest in her desire for the convention, and desired it because she deserved it. The delegates from twenty-four States, comprising the majority of the convention and representing the majority of the Republican population, could leave their homes one day and be in Pittsburg the next day. Every day, under ordinary conditions, 630 passenger trains arrived in and departed from the city, and facilities existed for doubling the number if necessary. As to the hotel question, Mr. Dalzell said that Pittsburg possessed sufficient accommodations for all demands that the convention was likely to make. What it lacked in show and pretense of other cities, it more than made up in number and comfort. An agreement he held in his hand bound all the landlords not to raise their rates during the convention; also, an agreement of one of the leading hotels in the city, of 5,000 capacity, to turn their hotels over to the committee absolutely. They had a hall with accommodations for 14,500 persons. Mr. Dalzell said he bore the offer to the press at large to first occupy the new municipal building, just completed.

He referred to the fact that forty years ago—on the 2d of February, 1856—in Lafayette Hall, Pittsburg, had been born the National Republican Party, and added that that was the time of its labor and its struggles; now it is in the enjoyment of its supreme power and ascendancy. It is but historic justice that Pittsburg, which gave birth to the party, should now entertain its National Convention in its maturity."

Representative Stone of Pennsylvania, who took the floor after Mr. Dalzell had concluded, asked for the convention in behalf of Pittsburg, "as a matter of justice." His was a stump speech, pure and simple, and the burden of his plea was that the party should take its next convention to the State where it had its birth. The Pennsylvanians in the hall made as much as possible of Mr. Stone's impassioned address. When he declared that if the convention should be awarded to Pittsburg, the Republicans of the State, under the matchless leadership of "our own Senator Quay," would roll up a majority that would equal the number of votes cast, the Pennsylvanians made another demonstration.

A Telegram from Quay.

They had a fresh opportunity a moment later, when the clerk read telegrams from Senators Quay and Cameron to Chairman Carter. Senator Quay's was as follows:

It was my intention to meet the committee today and to make some suggestions in behalf of Pittsburg as the location for the next National Convention, but important public business prevents my attendance. My home is near that city, and my acquaintance with its capacity is thorough and covering a period of fifty years. The committee may be assured that the convention will be cared for as comfortably as it could be cared for in any other city in the United States; that the leading hotels will place accommodations for 3,000 persons, at the absolute disposal of your committee; that the telegraphic equipment cannot be surpassed any more than the hospitality of the citizens, and that a good hall of capacity to seat 10,000 to 15,000 people will be provided. The Republicans of Pennsylvania hope the National Committee will to-day dignify by its approval our great manufacturing city, located in the greatest Republican county and the greatest Republican State in the country.

Salt Lake City Withdraws.

In a humorous speech, Patrick H. Lannan withdrew Salt Lake City from the list of contestants, when Utah was called. He said the other members of the Utah delegation had failed to reach the city, and it was impossible for him to enter unassisted into a contest of inaccuracies with so many Eastern and Western orators. Four years later Salt Lake City would be found battling vigorously for the convention. There were no other candidates, and the committee, at 1:15 o'clock, adjourned until 2, the announcement having previously been made that the committee's luncheon was ready.

FOUR BALLOTS TAKEN.

New-York Gets but One Vote—San Francisco's Good Fight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The committee was slow in reassembling in executive session. The first ballot was taken at 4 o'clock. It was informal and designed to test the sense of the committee. It resulted as follows: San Francisco, 20; Chicago, 8; Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 13; New-York, 1; total, 51.

On motion of Mr. Hobart of New-Jersey, the city polling the smallest vote on this ballot was dropped. This eliminated New-York and reduced the contest to the four cities first named.

On this ballot the member from the District of Columbia voted for San Francisco. On the first regular ballot, both he and the member from New-York transferred their votes to St. Louis, with the result that San Francisco was dropped to 19; Chicago and Pittsburg remained stationary with 8 and 9 votes, respectively, while St. Louis went up to 15. During the intermission between the first and second ballots Mr. Kerens, the Missouri member of the committee, and some of the stanch adherents of the Mound City did some effective missionary work, which was shown when the second ballot was taken.

The Second Ballot.

On this ballot San Francisco retained her 19 votes; Chicago gained 1 from Pittsburg; Pittsburg lost 4, three of the number going to St. Louis, increasing her strength to 18.

On the third ballot Pittsburg's forces disintegrated, so that the member from that State was the only person voting for the Smoky City.

The 4 votes lost by Pittsburg on this occasion went to St. Louis, thus putting her in the lead, with 22 votes; San Francisco and Chicago remaining stationary, with 19 and 9 votes each to their credit. It was now apparent that St. Louis was forging steadily to the front. Pittsburg dropped out of the race.

On the last ballot San Francisco received 15 votes, Chicago 7, and St. Louis, 29, three more than a majority. The detailed vote by States of the final ballot was:

For St. Louis—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, West Virginia.—29.

For San Francisco—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington—15.

For Chicago—Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New-York, Rhode Island, Wisconsin—7.

The result of the final ballot was communicated to the Missouri delegation by an agile messenger. Chairman Sampson mounted a table, and made a speech, in which he congratulated his associates and renewed the promises of an overflowing hospitality to all who might attend the convention. Major William Warner of Kansas City and Chauncey I. Filley also spoke. The Missourians were so joyful that they could not contain themselves. For the remainder of the evening their sidewalk was run under high pressure. A warm reception will be accorded to the delegation when it returns to St. Louis. The St. Louisans are saying to-night that they exacted no pledges from their friends on the committee, but their sole argument consisted in presenting the claims of their city to the members; assuring them that sending the convention there would greatly encourage the Republicans of the State, and leaving the members of the committee to follow the bent of their own inclinations.

No Change of Representation.

In addition to the balloting for the location of the convention, the committee also transacted, in executive session, some unfinished and some new business.

The first matter disposed of was the resolution of Mr. Payne, to change the basis of representation in the convention, seconded by Mr. Mann of Ohio. Mr. Deming, who held Mr. Payne's proxy, that gentleman being now in Europe, stated that he was authorized by his principal to withdraw the proposition, and by unanimous consent it was agreed that this should be done.

On motion of Mr. Lamb of Virginia, the date of the National Convention was fixed for Tuesday, June 16.

The usual committee empowered to make all arrangements for the convention was appointed, consisting of the Executive Committee and the following additional members: Messrs. Evans of Minnesota, Lamb of Virginia, Brayton of South Carolina, Clayton of Arkansas, Scott of West Virginia, Huston of Indiana, Long of Florida, and Leland of Kansas.

Several matters in connection with the preliminaries of the convention, the election of delegates, &c., were suggested, and discussed, without action, further than to come to a general understanding as to the meaning of the convention rules regarding them. It was the understanding that delegates must be chosen in the same manner as candidates for Congress; also that no restriction would be placed upon districts as to the time when delegates may be chosen between the date of issuing the call and thirty days prior to the meeting of the convention.

Territorial Representation.

The question of increasing the representation in the convention of the Territories was presented, in line with the action which gave New-Mexico and South Dakota six delegates in the last convention. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Carey of Wyoming, was adopted as a substitute for several suggestions:

Resolved, That in addition to the representation now authorized by the rules of the National Convention for the Territories of Utah, New-Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona, the committee advise each of said Territories to elect four delegates and the admission of such additional delegates to the convention is hereby recommended.

Mrs. Foster Talks.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was invited, on motion of Mr. Clarkson, who spoke of her as "the best Republican in the United States," to address the committee. She urged upon the members the necessity of encouraging and extending among women the work in behalf of Republican principles. As an evidence of its importance, she mentioned that had it not been for the votes of the women in Colorado, Mr. Wolcott would not have been returned to his seat in the Senate. The only protection document circulated under Congressional frank since the present Administration came into power, Mrs. Foster said, was the report of the hearing of sixteen working women, which she had brought to this city, before the Senate Committee on Finance. Woman suffrage, she said, was a coming fact, and the Republicans would be wise if they made love to them before their political affections were engaged elsewhere.

Providing for Funds.

George Crist, financial agent of the National League of Republican Clubs, was introduced to the committee. Authority was given the league to collect funds for the prosecution of its work between now and the date of the assembling of the next National Convention.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee which followed the meeting of the National Committee, it was decided to assume the present indebtedness of the National League of Clubs.

At this meeting of the Executive Committee, which included also the members added to make the Convention Committee, the duty of making all the arrangements for the convention was devolved upon a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Manley of Maine, Chairman; Mr. Hahn of Ohio, Secretary; Messrs. Carter of Montana, Clarkson of Iowa, Clayton of Arkansas, Karens of Missouri, and Campbell of Illinois.

The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

San Francisco Merely Bluffing.

Some good stories are told apropos of the struggle for the Republican Convention. In his address to the National Committee today, M. H. De Young of San Francisco laid stress upon his alleged unwillingness to improperly influence the committee, and then proceeded to present a most attractive offer of free railroad transportation for the committee, greatly reduced rates for the delegates, &c.

"He's talking well, isn't he?" said a Californian in the rear of the hall. "Every man in San Francisco of any consequence has subscribed to the convention guarantee fund. But, say, if the convention goes to 'Frisco half the men on that subscription list will fall dead. They only signed with the idea that it was a big bluff."

The stock of

THE WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

is complete for the Holidays. The assortment of Novelties is large, varied and moderate in price.

226 FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

McKINLEY IS SATISFIED.

Friends of the Ohio Man, However, Worked for Chicago.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 10.—A telegram was received by Gov. McKinley, at his office from, William M. Hahn, the Ohio member of the Republican National Committee, announcing the vote of the committee for St. Louis as the place, and the date, June 16, for holding the National Convention. Though it is understood that the Governor's close friends, who were in Washington today, William M. Hahn, Mark Hanna, State Librarian Smith, Attorney General A. J. Richards, Secretary of State Taylor, Gen. Grosvenor, and the other Ohio Congressmen, were working in favor of Chicago, still the news that St. Louis had been selected did not seem to worry the Governor the slightest.

"How do you like the selection?" was asked him.

"Excellently," he replied, and added: "I had no preference."

"Are you surprised at the result?"

"By no means. I felt sure that the selection lay between St. Louis and Chicago."

It is understood here that Gov. McKinley will not be a delegate-at-large from Ohio to the convention, though such a statement has been made in several Eastern papers.

Mr. Platt on New-York's Committee.

Thomas C. Platt got back from Washington late last night. He said that he was too tired to talk about the action of the National Committee in selecting St. Louis as the convention city.

Mr. Platt did say, however, that the action of the New-York Committee that sought to get the convention for this city was a fair subject of criticism in that it did not consult the organization of the State or seek the aid of the Republican members of Congress from this State, who would naturally be in touch with the members of the National Committee. Mr. Platt, it is perfectly fair to assume, did not want the convention to be held in this city.

NEW-ROCHELLE HOSPITAL FAIR

Success of the Institution Depends on the Profits of a Week of Entertainment.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Everything is in readiness for the Hospital Fair, which will be opened at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the Gymnasium and continued through the week. The New-Rochelle Hospital, for which the fair is to be given, has done an extensive work during the year. Its success next year depends largely on the result of the fair.

The decorations of the gymnasium consist of Christmas greens and white bunting, with flowers and plants effectively grouped. White and green are the prevailing colors, with characteristic trimmings for each booth. Supper will be served every evening in the gallery overlooking the main floor.

Special effort is being made to make this fair surpass any ever given in New-Rochelle.

The dairy booth is a novel feature. It is thatched with straw and trimmed with red poppies. The booth will be in charge of Miss Margie Weaver, who will be assisted by other young women, and several boys in white caps and aprons, who will churn the butter. All dairy products will be on sale.

The other booths and tables and the persons who will have charge of them are: Bag and Basket Table—Mrs. J. A. Lester; Tea, Chocolate, and Haviland China Booth—Miss Maud Harmon and members of the Amusement Club of New-Rochelle; Booth of Useful Articles—Miss E. M. Pelham and Mrs. L. H. Carpenter; Card Booth—Mrs. R. Darling and Mrs. R. C. Fisher; Children's Booth—Mrs. Remsen Darling; Fancy Work Table—Mrs. John Harmon; Catholic Table—Mrs. Duncan Major, and Mrs. Mary McGlynn; Storeroom of Preserves and Jellies—Mrs. Charles N. Coffin; Mystic Table—Mrs. William R. Pitt; Novelty Table—Mrs. William R. Pitt; Booth of Flowers and Fruits—Miss Maud Miller and Miss Bertha Odell; Doll Booth (containing a wonderful variety of gayly dressed dolls)—Miss A. J. Bolton and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane; Lemonade Well—Victor di Zerega; Fortune Telling Booth—Miss Mary Hayes; Art Gallery—Miss Bolton.

The serving of refreshments to-morrow will be in charge of Mrs. J. Sturges. Mrs. Fred W. Steinbrenner will have charge of the refreshments Thursday, assisted by the women of Rochelle Park. Refreshments will be served Friday evening by the women of the Upper New-Rochelle Protestant Episcopal Church, and Saturday by Mrs. Bergholtz and Mrs. John Habberton, assisted by the women of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church.

TROLLEY EMPLOYES NOT GUILTY

Six Men Who Ran Death Cars Discharged by Justice Harriman.

Police Justice Harriman of Brooklyn yesterday discharged six motormen and conductors of trolley cars who had been charged with criminal carelessness in killing persons.

Joseph Burnet, motorman, who was censured by the Coroner's jury for killing Patrick Reilly at Bergen Street and Brooklyn Avenue, Oct. 21, was the first to be arraigned yesterday, for final action, before Justice Harriman.

The Justice discharged Burnet, and also James McCaffrey, conductor of the car. The others discharged as guiltless were:

John Wedlock, motorman, and William A. Kellar, conductor of the car that killed Michael Halling at Liberty Avenue and Warwick Street, Oct. 21.

Terence Guinan, conductor, and William J. Cunningham, motorman of the car that killed Mary Butler at Liberty and Sheridan Avenues, Oct. 23.

William H. Parsons, conductor, and Joseph J. Bellew, engineer of the Long Island Railroad train that killed Bernard Callahan and Carl Pearson at the Crescent Street crossing, Oct. 24.

JERSEY CITY'S BIG HALL SCANDAL

Supervising Architect Now Indicted—An Inspector for a Witness.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 10.—The indicted City Hall Commissioners refused to talk of their trouble beyond saying that they had not yet been notified to appear before the Court. They will, however, hold a meeting in Mayor Wanser's office to-morrow and decide upon a plan of action. They will demand a speedy trial, but beyond that they have reached no determination.

It was learned to-day that Lewis H. Broome, the supervising architect of the building, had been indicted, and that an indictment had also been found against William D. Tallman, the Inspector. The Tallman indictment was afterward reconsidered, the Grand Jury deeming it best to use Mr. Tallman as a witness.

Mr. Broome has already retained counsel. He was both surprised and indignant that he should have been indicted, and says that he will be able to show what he did to protect the public interests.

To Argue in Behalf of the City.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Corporation Counsel Scott of New-York City was before the Court of Appeals to-day to argue for the city in the State's suit to compel New-York City to pay the balance of taxes due for the years 1893 and 1894, on account of the State care of the insane. The decision in this case will also determine the payment of the taxes on this account for 1895. Over $2,000,000 is involved. The General Term's decision was against the city. The case had not been reached when the court adjourned to-day, but is the first case on to-morrow's calendar.

Notice to the Reverend Saloon Keeper.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 10.—The Classis of South Bergen held a secret session here on Monday evening to consider the case of the Rev. Julius Feicke, who has opened a saloon in Hoboken. None of the ministers connected with the Classis would say what was done beyond a statement to the effect that unless Mr. Feicke gave up the saloon business in two weeks he would be summoned before the Classis for trial.

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WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, (ointment), will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent cure of the most distressing of itching and burning skin and scalp diseases, after all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

SYPHER & CO., at 28th St. and Fifth Avenue, have just received a collection of rare antique laces. Antique tapestries; also, finest examples of old French furniture, Louis XIV, XV., XVI. Old Italian, Flemish, and English carved oak, old English silver, &c.

Mr. Cleveland May

Be able to doctor up the financial illness that afflicts the country, but the ONLY CERTAIN CURE for a Cough or Cold is

Riker's Expectorant

Endorsed by leading New-York physicians. Sixty cents a bottle. Money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

Riker's

6TH AVE., COR. 22D ST.

TO PROMOTE ENGINEERS

Measure That Will Greatly Benefit Certain Naval Employes.

NOW BEFORE THE NATIONAL SENATE

Men Who Run the Engines May Have the Same Titles as Officers of the Line—Seniors in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—There are signs that indicate trouble ahead for the naval officers who have been helping and working for legislation to relieve the service of "stagnation." A week ago a meeting was held here, which was reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, to express the approval of the bill indorsed by Secretary Herbert, and since introduced by Senator Hale, for the relief of the line officers. The junior officers ran the meeting, and the seniors, or such of them as were opposed to features of the bill which they considered unjust to them, have issued a circular to the service which sets forth the proceedings of the meeting and the criticisms held upon the course of the juniors.

When the senior officers attempted to secure a vote on the bill by grades, the juniors adjourned the meeting. In the circular just issued the seniors go so far in criticising the juniors that they appear to criticise the Secretary of the Navy. As a result of the break in the meeting of line officers, a committee has been named of seniors, who will see to it that the membership of their association is confined to "line officers of experience."

It calls upon all officers above the rank of Lieutenant to join in the work. The committee in charge of this new division of naval line officers includes Commodore E. O. Matthews, Capts. George C. Remey, P. H. Cooper, P. E. Harrington, Commanders B. F. Tilley, E. H. C. Lutz Andrew Dunlap, Lieuts. Alexander McCrackin, William Kilburn, and D. H. Mahan. The circular issued by these officers is before Secretary Herbert for advisement.

The Meyer bill having been introduced by Mr. Huling in the House and by Mr. Hale in the Senate, another bill was to-day introduced in the Senate by Senator Squire to take care of the staff, which is entirely overlooked in the other measures. Mr. Squire's bill is for the engineers. The "fighting men" of the navy do not care as much as they should, considering the importance of the duties of the engineers, about the sensibilities of either engineers or shipbuilders, as the construction corps is sometimes called. The pride of the line is sometimes out of proportion to their usefulness, when compared with the tax upon the intellect and physique of the men who build and run the vessels of the navy. The Squire bill proceeds upon the theory that an engineer is a really useful and honorable officer, entitled to rights that it seems have not yet been yielded to him with cheerfulness or even more than bare civility.

The leading provisions of the bill are as follows:

It changes the manner of appointing naval cadets of the engineer division. As young men now appointed seem disinclined to enter the Engineer Corps, by reason of the excessive work that will fall upon them, as well as by the lack of reward to the engineer, it provides a new method of selecting the cadets. Hereafter, all scientific institutions which shall establish a course of engineering satisfactory to the engineer in chief, and to the Secretary of the Navy, shall be permitted to have the graduates taking such course appointed as cadets in the engineer corps.

After having been sent to sea for a year, and to an engineering post-graduate school for the same length of time, these civilian appointees are to compete with Naval Academy graduates for commissions in the naval service, one-half the men so appointed, however, to come from the Naval Academy. The naval cadets appointed to the academy for the Engineer Corps shall hereafter be selected from the several Senators. As the young men will enter the service of the Engineer Corps, they will undoubtedly have some special qualifications for the profession.

Another provision increases the number of commissioned officers in the Engineer Corps. Upon a basis of sixty ships in commission, it is proposed to allow an average of two and one-half engineers for every ship in commission, the same number being allowed for duty at the Bureau of Engineering, at the several navy yards, at the various shipbuilding plants, and for the detail as Professors of Marine Engineering at the colleges, as now established by law. It is also proposed to give the officers of this corps the titles now held by their brother officers in the line, which will cause them to be recognized as part of the naval service.

A third feature increases the scope of the Bureau of Engineering. It centralizes in the hands of the only one who are capable of keeping them in order the various hydraulic, pneumatic, steam, and electric gear of the warships and navy yards. A radical reform suggested is in giving the engineer command over the men in his own department, subject alone to the authority of the commanding officer. The basis for this is the idea that when steam was an auxiliary on board a warship there might have been some necessity for the chief engineer being subordinate to a cadet, but the present conditions do not warrant any such regulation.

The same rank now held by the officers of the line is given the engineer, and as the bill recently introduced by Senator Hale allows sixteen Admirals for the line, Senator Squire proposes that the chief of the Bureau of Engineering shall have the same honor.

A FINE LOT OF LEADERS

Analysis of the Democratic Senate Steering Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Each political body in the Senate and the House usually has a "steering committee," supposed to be made up of the men of largest experience, soundest judgment, and greatest ability. Senator Gorman is the Chairman of the Democratic "steering committee" of the Senate, and he has been called on to name three Senators to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of Senators formerly selected. As just made up, the committee consists of Senators Gorman, Cockrell, Harris, Blackburn, Jones of Arkansas, Brice, Walthall, Murphy, and White. The three Senators last named are the new members.

Judging by the past, it may be expected that this committee will "steer" toward free coinage, if the opportunity shall be presented to do so. Cockrell, Harris, Blackburn, Jones, Walthall, and White are considered as silver men; Gorman, Brice, and Murphy are not for free silver. The committee easily might contain a larger number of members who would be jealous about assaults upon the Administration.

It is curious that of the nine men chosen to "steer" the Democrats of the Senate, five come from States that recently have gone Republican. So it will not be assumed by their associates in the Senate that they were picked out for this work by the political ability to steer developed in their own homes.

A WARNING TO ENGLAND

Senator Cullom Champions the Monroe Doctrine.

"AMERICA FOR AMERICANS" IS THE CRY

The Illinois Man Insists that European Nations Must Keep Off This Continent or Suffer the Consequences.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senator Cullom might have had a very popular time to-day in the Senate if he had not been compelled to meet the competition of the "boy orators" of the House. The burden of his speech in advocacy of a new assertion of the Monroe doctrine will be apt to confirm the statement made here a day or two ago by Senator Thurston of Nebraska that the people out that way have not a very clear conception of what the Monroe doctrine really means.

One of the things that the Republicans seem determined that it shall mean from now on until after the campaign of 1896 is that the United States shall appear to be ready to fight with anybody that gets into a row with a South American republic, unless the row is between two republics of South America.

There would be a very general repression of this partisan eloquence if Senator Peffer's proposition for a Congressional summary to take the place of The Congressional Record could be enacted just at this stage of the proceedings of Congress.

The joint resolution offered last week by Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) declaring the Monroe doctrine the recognized rightful policy of the United States, and that the United States Government will regard the establishment by any European power of any new colonial dependency, or of any protectorate, or the control or ownership of any interoceanic canal, on the Continent of America, as a dangerous menace, was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Cullom addressed the Senate in advocacy of it.

The Government, said Mr. Cullom, could not afford to permit any uncertain or equivocal construction to be possible upon so important a subject. The Monroe doctrine was the motto which should be indelibly engraved upon the portals of the Department of State. Instead of remaining as an edict of the Executive, it should bear the definite approval of Congress and become a fixed and permanent ordinance, giving notice to all the world that the United States will not view with favor the erection of any more European colonies on this continent, nor any extension of the European political system upon this hemisphere, nor any European interposition in the affairs of the Spanish-American republics.

The literature in support of the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Cullom continued, as applied to the territory on this hemisphere and to interoceanic canals on our southern border, was almost endless; yet other nations seem not to regard it as having any force in guiding the conduct of the Government, and hence they proceed to the accomplishment of their purposes without much reference to it. He added:

In my judgment, the time has come when the Nation should put the question beyond peradventure. The time has come when the Nation, by its Congress, should declare the doctrine which has been so often declared by its Chief Executives and other representative men; the time has come when more positive language should be used than the old and oft-repeated declaration that "this Government cannot view with indifference attempts of European Governments to colonize either in North, South, or Central America."

The Nation has played diplomacy long enough, and without much effect. Great Britain has been disregarding polite requests, protests, arguments, and suggestions that we cannot "look with indifference" upon her policy to reach out further until she, if let alone, will finally dominate Venezuela. The time has come for a plain, positive declaration of the Monroe doctrine by Congress, and then, if necessary, plain, positive enforcement of it against all comers.

Whatever European rights existed as to ownership of territory on this hemisphere in our early history must continue. If there is dispute between nations as to boundary lines as they were, then let those lines be agreed upon by arbitration or in some way to be determined. The United States does not seek war with any nation, small or great. The days of war between civilized nations are past, certainly population to ordinary matters of dispute. We do not attempt to interfere in matters touching interests or controversies in European countries, and we do not intend that European powers shall interfere in political affairs in this Western Continent.

What authority entitles European nations to such a colonial foothold on our borders? They have planted their flags on all the scattering islands and in nearly every spot on earth where they could monopolize trade or control the strategic advantages of location for their own interests. But it is our duty to be always ready to meet any and all attempts they may make to approach unpleasantly near the established danger line. We offer no obstruction to their proper use of any transcontinental channels which may be constructed, but the control and sovereignty of such highway can never be held by any foreign power. Certain rights had accrued to foreign powers prior to 1823, and dominion had been exercised by them over certain territory on our borders, but since that time we have not consented to any extension of such dominion. We have reached the point where it becomes our bounden duty to say to the world, with dignity and firmness, that thus far, but no further, shall foreign systems of government be permitted to approach. Our polity is the American policy, our doctrine is the protection of American interests, and our motto is "America for Americans."

We do not claim that the world is ours, but we will insist on our right to be consulted upon affairs pertaining to the American Continent. We do not, like Don Quixote, go prancing about the world looking for adventures or seeking for some imprisoned princess on struggling nation to set free, but we acknowledge kinship in a degree with all the republics of America, whose independence, like ours, has long since been acknowledged and recognized by the powers of Europe. The United States cannot stand indifferently when the territorial integrity of any of these neighboring countries is questioned by a foreign nation. We shall always be awake to any such attempt, and it is our business to see to it that their possessions are not curtailed materially from the just line established years ago by treaty stipulations. Anything short of this derogates from our dignity and tends to weaken the influence which the United States as the mistress of the Western World should maintain in American affairs.

The United States is the first great Nation that has declined to establish any sort of protect

BOYS' PLAY IN THE HOUSE

Two Massachusetts Members Make Attacks on Mr. Bayard.

BARRETT WANTS HIM IMPEACHED

McCall Will Be Satisfied if the Ambassador Shall Be Called Back from England.

ALL THIS FUSS IS ABOUT THE TARIFF

The Resolutions of These Mad Protectionists Are Buried in the Foreign Affairs Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Two Massachusetts Representatives to-day contributed to the Republican campaign book for 1896 and to the gayety of nations by assaults upon Ambassador Bayard, our diplomatic representative in England. Mr. McCall, who hitherto has not been considered a dangerous man by his political opponents, and Editor Barrett, fresh from the Battle of Bunker Hill, jumped into the arena with resolutions. Mr. McCall evidently had not consulted with Mr. Barrett, and neither he nor Mr. Barrett, who entered this world in 1858, had not considered it worth while to talk with Mr. Hitt, who had been in public life before Barrett was born, and Mr. Cannon, who was State's Attorney of Illinois when Barrett was three years of age, or possibly they would have been led to moderate the fury of their attacks upon Mr. Bayard.

Both of these Massachusetts gentlemen have been moved to deep anger and dismay by the speeches recently made in England by Ambassador Bayard, in which the policy of protection was described as one that had deprived our people of some of the independence and sense of justice that otherwise would have been fostered. Both of these gentlemen think Mr. Bayard has merited the reproaches of protectionists. Mr. McCall holds, apparently, that the degree of resentment would be satisfied fully if Mr. Bayard should be recalled. Mr. Barrett, on the other hand, will be satisfied with nothing short of impeachment.

It is not at all probable that Mr. Bayard will be recalled. It is impossible to go any further toward impeachment than to take up the time required for a trial. The two-thirds vote necessary to secure a verdict on the impeachment in the Senate could not be had. Not for these reasons, but for the obvious one that the attempts made were juvenile in conception, Mr. Hitt and Mr. Cannon advised stripping the impeachment resolution of its most important instructions, and to let the two resolutions go in their harmless form to the Foreign Affairs Committee for consideration.

There is no doubt that if the impeachment resolution had been put to a vote at once the House, with its body of entirely new men, would have passed it. If Mr. Reed was disposed to let it take that course, he did not manifest the disposition to do so, and Mr. Crisp, with an alertness that indicated his old-time ability to contest with the majority point by point, succeeded in interfering sufficiently to afford the wise Republicans of the House a chance to render the boys' play comparatively harmless.

MERELY A TARIFF DEBATE.

The Discussion of the Resolutions Turns on an Economic Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The proceedings with reference to the course of Ambassador Bayard were opened by Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) who offered the following resolution and asked its immediate consideration:

Whereas, Thomas F. Bayard, the Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, is reported by The London Times newspaper to have said in a public speech delivered in Boston, England, on the 2d day of August, 1895, "The President stood in the midst of a strong, self-confident, and oftentimes violent people—men who sought to have their own way—it took a real man to govern the people of the United States," and

Whereas, said Bayard is further reported by the press of this country to have said in a public speech delivered in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 7th day of November, 1895, "In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of a form of socialism styled protection, which has done more to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind from public councils, and to lower the tone of National representation than any other single cause. This perversion, now controlling the sovereign power of taxation, has been perverted from its proper function of creating revenue to support the Government into an engine for selfish profit, called 'combinations,' called trusts. It has thus sapped the popular conscience by giving corrupting largesse to special classes, and it throws legislation into the political market, where jobbers and choppers take the place of statesmen," and

Whereas, It is not one of the functions of an Ambassador to insult in the country to which he is accredited the people he is supposed to represent, and it is consistent neither with the character of the office nor with the dignity and independence of the people of the United States that their Ambassadors abroad should make violent partisan speeches on questions relating to our domestic policy upon foreign soil; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President be and he hereby is requested to inform the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interests, what steps, if any, he has taken to ascertain whether said Bayard made said speeches, and, if he has ascertained that he did make said speeches, what steps, if any, he has taken to recall or to censure said Bayard.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.,) objected to consideration of the resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Barrett Talks of Impeachment.

Mr. McCall's resolution had hardly been disposed of when Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.,) offered, as a privileged question, another and fiercer resolution, as follows:

I do impeach Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, of high crimes and misdemeanors on the following ground:

Whereas, The following report of a speech delivered before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution by Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador of the United States of America at the Court of Great Britain, is published in The London News under date of Nov. 8, 1895:

"The opening address of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution was delivered last night by Mr. Bayard, Ambassador of the United States of America, who selected the subject: 'Individual Freedom, the Germ of National Progress and Permanence.' In his own country, he said, he had witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of State Socialism styled protection, which he believed had done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind and character from the public councils, to lower the tone of National representation, blunt public conscience, create false standards in the popular mind, to familiarize it with reliance upon State aid and guardianship in private affairs, divorce ethics from politics, and place politics upon the low level of a mercenary scramble than any other single cause.

"Step by step, and largely owing to the confusion of civic strife, it has succeeded in obtaining control of the sovereign power of taxation, never hesitating at any alliance or to resort to any combination that promised to assist its purposes of perverting the public taxation from its only true jurisdiction and function of creating revenue for the support of the whole people into an engine for a selfish private profit of a crowd of beneficiaries and combinations called trusts. Under its dictation individual enterprise and independence have been oppressed, and the energy of discovery and invention debilitated and discouraged.

"It had unhesitatingly allied itself with every policy which tended to commercial isolation, dangerously depleted the Treasury, and sapped the popular conscience by schemes of corrupting favor and largesse to special classes, whose support was thereby attracted.

"Thus it had done much to throw legislation into the political market, where jobbers and choppers took the place of statesmen.

"It was incorrect to speak of protection as a National policy, for that it could never be, because it never could be other than the fostering of special interests at the expense of the rest, and thus overthrow the great principle of equality before the law, and that resultant sense of justice and equity in the administration of sovereign powers which was the sense of domestic tranquillity and human contentment. The enfeeblement of individual energies and the impairment of many self-reliances were necessarily involved, and the belief in the mysterious powers of the State and a reliance upon them took the place of individual exertion, fostered the growth of State Socialism, and personal liberty ceased to be the great end of the Government," and

Whereas, Such reflections on the Government policy and people of the United States in a foreign country and before a foreign audience is manifestly in serious disregard of the proprieties and obligations which should be observed by an official representative of the United States abroad, and calculated to injure our National reputation, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be directed to ascertain whether such statements have been publicly made, and, if so, to report to the House such action, by impeachment or otherwise, as shall be proper in the premises. For the purpose of this inquiry the committee is authorized to send for persons and papers.

Reed to the Rescue.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.) made a point of order against the resolution that it did not present a question of privilege, and quoted a decision rendered in the Forty-eighth Congress to sustain his contention.

Mr. Barrett, in discussing the point of order, pointed out that subsequently, in the same Congress, the same Speaker had reversed the decision, and had held that all propositions for the impeachment of public officers were privileged.

Speaker Reed overruled the point of order made by Mr. Crisp, and Mr. Barrett, explaining his resolution, arraigned Mr. Bayard for his criticism of the system of protection.

Mr. Crisp defended Minister Bayard, and reviewed the history of the McKinley and Wilson Tariff bills, upholding the latter and condemning the former. He did not think that the gentleman from Massachusetts was serious in his proposition, but thought that he simply wished to air his views on protection, and from the wording of the resolution he credited the gentleman from Massachusetts with being a good protectionist. If the Republicans wanted protection they had a majority in the House and could pass a tariff bill. He doubted, however, if they would do this. They would probably say to the people that they did not have sufficient power and ask them to wait. He asked them to be honest and pass a bill, and not to say that it was useless on account of the Senate and the President.

Regarding the speech of Mr. Bayard, he had no doubt it was a clear and able argument against the doctrine of protection, and he acquitted him of any charge of impropriety. If they (the Republicans) wanted to impeach Mr. Bayard they must also impeach a majority of the American people. [Democratic applause.]

Thinks Bayard Should Talk at Home.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) thought this country was the place for Mr. Bayard to ventilate his views on such subjects. It was obvious impropriety and very unbecoming to the dignity of the representative of the United States in the Court of a foreign country to utter such sentiments from a public platform there. He should come home if he wanted to do such a thing. It was such an astounding breach that international law had no name for it. An Ambassador could render himself persona non grata to the country to which he was accredited, but here an Ambassador had made himself persona non grata to his own country. And he recalled how, some years ago, Lord Sackville West was recalled at the request of Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State, for writing a purely personal letter in which he had expressed the opinion that British interests in the United States would not be injured by the success of the Democratic Party in the election soon to occur.

He referred to the speech made at Boston, England, by Mr. Bayard on the 2d of August, in which he said the Americans were a turbulent and ofttimes violent people, who needed a master hand to guide them. In doing this Mr. Bayard had grossly misrepresented and traduced the people of America. In order to praise the President, Mr. Bayard had found it necessary to abuse and insult the people he was supposed to represent.

Crisp and Dingley Cross Swords.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) thought Mr. Crisp had entirely avoided the question at issue, and had endeavored to befog it by bringing up the question of protection and the merits of the McKinley bill or the Wilson bill. Mr. Bayard had so far forgotten that he represented the entire people of the country as to denounce upon a public platform in England one-half the American people by asserting that the system of protection they had at one time adopted was everything that was bad.

Mr. Crisp regarded the question of free trade or protection as an academic one, world wide, discussed everywhere.

Mr. Dingley asked Mr. Crisp if he would approve the language of Mr. Bayard if he, to-morrow, should attack in public the advocates of free silver and denounce them in unmeasured terms as being destructive of the business interests of the country. Mr. Dingley also asked that gentleman whether he believed that an Ambassador of all the people of the United States had the right to go on a foreign platform and denounce one-half or more of the people of the United States.

Mr. Crisp—I am not a diplomatist, and do not know anything about international law, but it seems to me that any citizen of the United States, no matter in what capacity, has the right to give his honest conviction on any economic question. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Dingley—Has an Ambassador of the whole people of the United States that right on a foreign platform?

Mr. Crisp—He should always tell the truth.

Mr. Dingley—I must say that I am surprised that the gentleman from Georgia would approve the conduct of a United States Ambassador going on a public platform in London and making such a speech. If a former Minister had gone on a platform there and denounced the people who favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 the indignation of the gentleman from Georgia, I am sure, would have been at once aroused, and he would have seen the impropriety of such conduct.

Mr. Crisp—I ask the gentleman from Maine whether he believes the language cited in the resolution furnishes good ground for the impeachment of Mr. Bayard?

Mr. Dingley—I am not arguing that question, [derisive laughter from the Democratic side,] but I may say that, in my personal judgment of this matter, it is a case in which, perhaps, impeachment may not be the proper remedy; but this House, representing the American people, should condemn such action on the part of its Ambassador to England. [Republican applause.]

The Offense Impeachable.

Mr. Dingley's judgment was that such language used in a foreign country by an Ambassador of the United States was an impeachable offense. Whether it was wise to impeach Mr. Bayard was another question. But he had no doubt that the offense was an impeachable one, and ought to be. If United States Ambassadors violated the proprieties of their position in this way an example should be made by impeaching one of them. He regretted that a question of this kind should take a partisan turn. It was not a question between the advocates of protection and the advocates of free trade, but simply as to the propriety of the conduct of a United States Ambassador in a foreign country. He could not believe that there was a single gentleman on the other side of the Chamber—certainly not the gentleman from Georgia—who would approve of the principle of a United States Ambassador going on the platform in a foreign country and denouncing a policy sustained by at least one-half of the people of that country. He thought an expression should be made by the House of Representatives condemning such a course by a United States Ambassador; that a person so violating the proprieties of his position should be recalled, and that one be sent in his place who would have some regard for the proprieties of his official position. There ought to be no difference of opinion as to the propriety and necessity of condemning it.

Cummings Ridicules the Resolution.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) said that he could not say whether the resolution had been offered under false pretenses or not, but he congratulated himself on knowing that it was based only on the newspaper report of a speech; that it was brought before the House by the editor of a newspaper; was backed by the editor of another newspaper printed in Boston, and that it was backed up a second time by the editor of The Lewiston Journal. It, therefore, seemed manifestly fitting that a newspaper writer on the Democratic side of the House, meaning himself, ought to have something to say on the subject. He congratulated the correspondents in the gallery that the press was at last speaking for itself on the floor of the House.

He had no particular love for the United States Ambassador to England. He had not forgotten that Mr. Bayard had not done what he should have done toward the release of Irish prisoners, citizens of the United States, who were unjustly incarcerated in English prisons. He had not forgotten that Mr. Bayard was a welcome guest in the houses of the English aristocracy, and was but rarely invited to a Liberal banquet, but, at the same time, he should be treated with justice by even the Republican members of the House. What had been read from Mr. Bayard's remarks resembled very much what had been read from executive documents, and Mr. Bayard had only been reiterating what the President of the United States had repeatedly declared in his messages and in his letters to Congress. If the United States Ambassador at London ought to be impeached for expressing such sentiments, then the President of the United States ought to be impeached.

If the resolution was not offered under false pretenses, why did not the gentleman from Massachusetts bring in a resolution impeaching the President? "Go to the fountain head, gentlemen," Mr. Cummings exclaimed. "You have been taking it here for nearly eight years from the President of the United States, and not a whimper have we heard of impeachment. But the instant that a United States Ambassador in a foreign country repeats the same sentiments, there is a hue and cry for impeachment. There is nothing in it, gentlemen. It is only opening the tariff debate at the present session of the Congress. That is all. You are getting in early, my friends. You will have plenty of time later on."

Thrashing Tariff Straw.

Mr. McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) the Chairman of the last Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that when Congress assembled it was confronted with grave and important responsibilities, and the people had hoped that there would be legislation to ameliorate existing difficulties. But now, even when the committees had not been announced, and when the regular organization of the House had not been completed, the first step taken by the Republicans was to bring in a resolution for the impeachment of an American Ambassador, simply in order that a few gentlemen might air their rhetoric and present to the country their views on the protective system. The resolution was, he declared, a miserable excuse for a debate on a subject which Representatives seemed to be afraid to bring up in the regular style. Mr. Bayard had spoken nothing but the simple truth, and there was nothing in what he said that would justify impeachment.

Mr. Barret called on Mr. Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) formerly identified with the State Department, to say what the instructions to diplomatic and Consular officers were.

Mr. Hitt stated substantially that diplomatic officers abroad were especially cautioned to use the greatest reserve in all their public utterances; not to allude in their public speeches to any dispute between the United States and any other Government, and, better still, to avoid public speeches whenever that could be done.

Football Tactics Decried.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) charged that gentlemen on the other side of the House were not acting ingenuously in their assault on Mr. Bayard, and he reminded them that there was "no necessity for a football rush." The matter might, at least, be deferred until the House had an opportunity to ascertain what had been Mr. Bayard's language. Until that was done the House was not acting fairly toward a man who had, in the highest degree, represented abroad the character, intelligence, and patriotism of the American people.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) thought the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He doubted that Mr. Bayard ought to be impeached—as a matter of policy. If Mr. Bayard made the remarks attributed to him, and if the President of the United States did not recall him promptly, it was the duty of the American House of Representatives, in an orderly manner, to express its disapproval of such action by words of censure.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.,) did not believe that Mr. Bayard's language constituted even an impropriety.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) commented on Mr. Cummings challenging the veracity of his chosen profession. The moment, he added, that an American Minister placed his feet on a transatlantic steamer he should see things with an American eye, and should stand as the representative of the great overwhelming sentiment of all the American people. For an Ambassador to open his mouth in disparagement of the institutions of his country was a gross impropriety—not only a breach of official etiquette, but a wrong which would call upon him the condemnation of the whole country.

Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.,) recalled the incident when, during the civil war, an English gentleman talking with Charles Francis Adams, the American Minister to London, made a remark as the Confederates were fighting well, to which Mr. Adams made the felicitous reply, "They are my countrymen." [Applause.]

Mr. Hitt suggested the omission from the resolution of the word "impeachment."

Impeachment Cut Out.

Mr. Barrett consented to make that modification in the resolution, but objection was made by Mr. Crisp.

The Speaker suggested to Mr. Crisp that Mr. Barrett had the right to modify his resolution, to which Mr. Crisp, in momentary forgetfulness of his changed position in the House, remarked, "The Chair thinks not," the words being followed by an outburst of laughter all over the House.

Mr. Barrett closed the debate in a speech in which he declared it to be his purpose to secure, if possible, "the recall of a man who has put himself on record in a way to humiliate and disgrace the proudest people in the world."

He criticised the President for being absent when an important communication was received from the British Government on the subject of Venezuela. That communication, he said, was now lying on some table—he knew not where—waiting until the season of duck shooting on the North Carolina coast was over. "I believe and hope," Mr. Barrett continued, "that the vote of the House will attain a volume and importance that will waft it down through Virginia to North Carolina, and that it will at last be heard by that impatient public official who is now, I presume, skulking behind a 'blind' to bring down some timorous flying duck."

In conclusion, Mr. Barrett said:

I ask of this House, even at this early part of the session, an expression which shall be notice to all our diplomatic representatives abroad that, even if they may be in accord with the ideas of the Administration, such expressions are not in accord with the opinion of the House of Representatives, but are in violation of their instructions, in violation of international law, in absolute disregard of the dignity of the people, and that such utterances shall not be heard without a stern rebuke from the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) the words "by impeachment or otherwise" were struck out of the resolution.

Mr. Crisp's motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary was rejected—yeas 90, nays 206. Mr. Crisp asked a vote by the yeas and nays, and it was taken, resulting, yeas 90, nays 207.

An Amendment Adopted.

The question recurred to the following amendment to the resolution, proposed by Mr. Barrett, and it was adopted:

Whereas, In a public speech delivered at Boston, England, on the 2d day of August, 1895, the said Bayard is reported by the press of this country to have said, "The President stands in the midst of a strong, self-confident, and oftentimes violent people, men who desire to have their own way, and who need to have that way frequently obstructed, and I tell you plainly it takes a real man to govern the people of the United States."

Mr. Cannon's amendment to strike out the words, "by impeachment or otherwise" was agreed to, and the resolution, as thus amended, was adopted without a division. A number of Democrats were observed to vote yea, and but few nays were heard.

The Speaker stated that by consent the preamble to the resolution would be considered withdrawn.

One Committee Named.

Speaker Reed announced the appointment of the following Committee on Accounts: Mr. Aldrich of Illinois, Chairman; Messrs. O'Dell of New-York, McCall of Tennessee, Tracey of Missouri, and Long of Kansas, Republicans; and Messrs. Rusk of Maryland and Price of Louisiana, Democrats.

Mr. Fischer (Rep., N. Y.,) asked consideration of a resolution directing the Committee of Naval Affairs, when appointed, to investigate the reports that the battleship Texas is faulty in construction, and into all matters pertaining to her cost, seaworthiness, &c.

On objection of Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.,) it was referred to the Naval Committee.

The House adjourned at 3:35 o'clock to meet again Thursday.

A BIT OF PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

View Entertained in London of the Attack on Mr. Bayard.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say that it regards the attack made on Ambassador Bayard in the House of Representatives as part of the Presidential campaign.

It will add that the Ambassador's speech at Edinburgh was perhaps more honest and outspoken than circumspect, but it was academic rather than political. It might well have been ignored by Congress.

It is well known that President Cleveland and Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle share Mr. Bayard's views. Mr. Cleveland urged these views on Congress, yet nobody proposed to impeach him, but a party demonstration must be made, and Mr. Bayard is the victim.

House Officials Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following appointments to posts under the Clerk of the House were made to-day:

W. J. Browning of New-Jersey, Chief Clerk; salary, $3,600.

C. B. Brockway of New-York, Librarian; salary, $2,000.

D. P. Horton of New-York, Distributing Clerk; salary, $2,000.

Richard Theophilus of Pennsylvania, Petition and Resolution Clerk; salary, $2,000.

Bert W. Kennedy of Grand Ledge, Mich., was appointed to-day Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, to succeed E. B. Smith of Texas. The salary is $2,000 a year.

CHANGE AT THE MORTON HOUSE

SHERIDAN SHOOK HAS SOLD OUT HIS THIRD INTEREST.

Sketch of the History of the House—For Many Years a Resort of Politicians and Theatrical Men.

By the withdrawal of Sheridan Shook the firm of Shook, Nugent & Jackson, proprietors of the Morton House, at Broadway and Fourteenth Street, has become Nugent & Jackson. Mr. Shook withdrew yesterday simply in order to give up business, as he is now nearly seventy years old. He bought a farm in Dutchess County some years ago, and it is his intention to make that his home in the future. Most of his time of late years has been spent there.

The Morton House was built about the close of the war, and was then known as the Union Place Hotel. Its location at the corner of two busy streets in the very centre of the city soon made it one of the best-known hotels in New-York.

The present name was adopted some ten or fifteen years later, when James Morton, at that time one of the best-known hotel men in New-York, became proprietor. Mr. Shook became the real, though not the actual, manager before Mr. Morton's death, and his influence made the hotel a centre of political life. Mr. Shook was Collector of Internal Revenue under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson and had a strong influence in Republican politics.

President Arthur, especially before the time of his election as Vice President, was a familiar figure in the corridors of the hotel.

James G. Blaine also made the Morton House his headquarters in New-York for many years. Another Republican who is sometimes seen about the Morton House nowadays is Speaker Reed. Henry Watterson always stopped there.

Another factor which made the Morton House a centre of evening life in the city was its position between what were formerly two of the great theatres of New-York—Wallack's, now the Star, on the Broadway side, and the Union Square, around the corner. Mr. Shook was at one time associated with Mr. Palmer, in the firm of Shook & Palmer, as manager of the Union Square.

Thurlow Weed for many years made the Morton House his headquarters, and many political schemes have had their origin here. With few exceptions, however, there has never been a formal political meeting held in the house.

John R. Nugent and H. J. Jackson, who now control the house under the firm name of Nugent & Jackson, have both been with Mr. Shook for some years and have now bought out his one-third interest. They plan no immediate change in either management or equipment of the hotel.

FUNERAL OF DR. GIDEON LEE KNAPP

Many Prominent Men Attend the Services at Dr. Van Dyke's Church.

There were many prominent club and racing men present yesterday morning in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, at the funeral services of Dr. Gideon Lee Knapp, who died from pneumonia last Saturday morning at the home of his brother, H. K. Knapp, 10 West Thirty-seventh Street.

The services, which were conducted by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, assisted by the Rev. James H. McIlvaine, were brief and simple. There were no honorary pall bearers. Among those occupying pews were Richard Croker, Foxhall Keene, F. K. Sturgis, and Frederick Gebhard. The first three pews were reserved for the families of Shephard Knapp, H. K. Knapp, and S. K. De Forrest. The clubs represented were the Century, the Union League, the Racquet and Tennis, the Westminster Kennel, the Larchmont Yacht Club, and The Jockey Club.

Representatives of the Queens County Bank of Brooklyn, of which Mr. Knapp was a Director, were also present at the services.

Among others in the church were H. C. Mortimer, H. Gilsey, William Rauch, August Belmont, James R. Keene, George De Forrest Grant, M. S. Paton, T. Paton, J. O. Donner, Col. Kipp, J. C. Page, Col. Bradford, W. P. Thompson, F. R. Hitchcock, Matthew Reilly, J. C. Crickmore, Lawrence Foley, J. M. Bowers, Walter Robbins, John Kelly, John Hyland, Phil Dwyer, and James F. Hoey. The burial was in Greenwood.

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TWO EX-GOVERNORS MEET

They Recall the Remark of the Executives of the Carolinas.

A HEARTY EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS

Mr. Francis of Missouri and Mr. Merriam of Minnesota Talk About Democratic and Republican Politics.

Two ex-Governors of Western States, who were, when elected, the two youngest men in the country chosen for that office, are at the Holland House. They are D. R. Francis of Missouri and William R. Merriam of Minnesota.

Ex-Gov. Francis was in the café of the Holland House with three or four friends last night, when an acquaintance entered. Mr. Francis excused himself and withdrew to another table for a chat with the newcomer. One of the friends he had just left said:

"He was the youngest Governor in the country when he was chosen. There was a dispute about the matter. The Minnesota people insisted that they had the youngest Governor, but Gov. Merriam proved to be a few months older than Gov. Francis.

Just then ex-Gov. Francis turned toward the entrance to the café, and a moment later he was on his feet and reaching out to shake hands with some one who had just entered.

"How are you, Governor?" he exclaimed.

"How are you yourself, Governor?" was the response.

After mutual expressions of pleasure on the part of the two men, such as "Glad to see you, old man!" and other greetings, which one ex-Governor may make to another, there were indications that the far-famed remark which passed between the Governors of the two Carolinas had again done duty.

The new-comer was ex-Gov. Merriam, of whom one of the party had been speaking. He is a Republican; ex-Gov. Francis is a Democrat. The two are warm friends, and have been such ever since the celebration of the Washington Centennial in this city, several years ago.

Ex-Gov. Francis is of medium height; so is ex-Gov. Merriam. Ex-Gov. Merriam has blue eyes; so has ex-Gov. Francis. The Missourian has a fresh, rosy, blond complexion and a mustache to match that color. The Minnesota man has a fresh, rosy, blond mustache and goatee, and a complexion that matches them in color. Both have prominent, well-formed noses, broad foreheads, and shapely heads. Ex-Gov. Merriam is the stouter of the two men.

If you ask ex-Gov. Francis a question about ex-Gov. Merriam he is likely to reply: "He is a first-rate good fellow. Made a good Governor."

If you ask ex-Gov. Merriam the same question about ex-Gov. Francis, the reply will be:

"Mighty good fellow. They ought to send him to the Senate."

When ex-Gov. Francis is at home he is a business man first, and takes politics as a side dish. The same is true of ex-Gov. Merriam. Both are men of wealth.

Ex-Gov. Francis is primarily a grain dealer, but he has time to act as Vice President of a National bank. Vice President of the Union Casualty and Security Company, Vice President of a loan and trust company, Vice President of the American Cotton Bale Improvement Company, and a Director in various other financial and business concerns, and attend to real estate interests of considerable proportions. He is one of the strongest champions of sound money, and one of the bitterest foes to the 16 to 1 proposition, to be found in any part of the country. He led the fight against the silver advocates in the Missouri State Convention in 1894, and he is ready to take a hand again if the question has to be again disposed of. His home is in St. Louis.

St. Paul is the home of ex-Gov. Merriam. He is President of a bank, and a Director in half a dozen financial institutions, and at the same time enough of a farmer to have been President of the State Agricultural Association. His record for making speeches at county fairs when he was Governor was almost up to that of Gov. Flower in this State. He is an ardent admirer of fine horseflesh, and usually owns a team with a record. Ever since its organization he has been one of the promoters of the Twin City Driving Association.

There was talk four years ago of ex-Gov. Merriam as good "timber" for nomination as a candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket. Within the last two years there have been occasional public statements that ex-Gov. Francis would be available for a similar position on the next Democratic National ticket.

Ex-Gov. Merriam is pretty certain to figure as a candidate at the next election for a United States Senator in his State. Ex-Gov. Francis has friends who say that he ought to go to the Senate from Missouri.

So these two ex-Governors are interesting figures in the business and political worlds in their respective States.

They first met when, as Governors, they came to New-York to attend the Washington centennial celebration. Gov. Francis was escorted by some of his State's National Guard. Gov. Merriam had with him his staff in full and gorgeous uniforms.

One day a delegation of Minnesota men waited upon Gov. Francis, and, after formal introduction and dignified presentation speeches, they said:

"Governor, we want to know how old you are. We have a bet over in the Minnesota crowd that Gov. Merriam is younger than you are."

Gov. Francis laughed and replied that he was thirty-eight years old.

"Then we lose," said one of the Minnesota men, "for Gov. Merriam is thirty-nine years old."

A little later the two Governors were introduced to each other.

Gov. Merriam at that time had an unpleasant task on hand. Two murderers were to be hanged in Minneapolis, and it became his duty to sign their death warrants. As he and Gov. Francis were discussing the affairs of their respective Commonwealths, Gov. Francis expressed proper sympathy for Gov. Merriam regarding his unpleasant duty concerning the murderers. He also said a good word for his own State as being a place where the populace so behaved itself as to render these unpleasant incidents no part of a Governor's duties.

Gov. Merriam made the best of the situation. "We believe in enforcing the laws out there in Minnesota," he said. "Under the present laws, when we catch a murderer, he has to swing for it."

Later on, while the two men were still in office, the "Bald Knobbers" in Missouri were convicted, and a short time before their execution Gov. Merriam took occasion to square accounts by writing a friendly note of sympathy to Gov. Francis, because of his unpleasant duty, and expressing gratification that Minnesota had no "Bald Knobers."

"We believe in enforcing the laws down here in Missouri," replied Gov. Francis.

Both the ex-Governors talked with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night. Ex-Gov. Francis was confident before the news of the Republican National Committee's action was known in this city, that the Republican convention would go to St. Louis.

"St. Louis is a good place for the convention," he said. "There will be ample accommodation for visitors, and there will be no lack of hospitality on the part of the citizens."

"Is it not likely to be very warm in St. Louis?" asked the reporter.

"No," said the ex-Governor. "It will not be so uncomfortably warm as it would be here in New-York. The atmosphere is not so humid in St. Louis as in this city. When the thermometer stands at 90° here, it is more uncomfortable than it is in St. Louis when the temperature is 110°."

With reference to Democratic politics in Missouri, ex-Gov. Francis said there is little to be said just now.

"The Democrats will be united next year, I feel confident," he said, "notwithstanding the differences of opinion on the silver question which have been seen within the last year and a half."

Ex-Gov. Merriam said that the movement in favor of Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota as a Republican Presidential candidate is a substantial one.

"Minnesota will go to the convention to support him, not only on a complimentary vote, but straight to the end. He will have the support of the delegates from the Dakotas, and some, if not all, from Wisconsin. Many of his friends believe that the candidates who are more prominent than he is now will find such a situation that none can command votes among the friends of others, and the mix-up will result favorably to Senator Davis. The delegates are going to the convention with the idea of giving him their continued support.

"Senator Davis is an able man, a lawyer who stands at the head of the Minnesota bar, a deep student, and a man with broad ideas and courage enough to speak his convictions. His telegram to a Duluth labor organization at the time of the strike two years ago brought him before the eyes of the entire country. He is a strong man."

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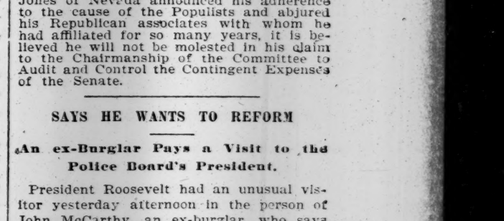

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THE SENATE COMMITTEES

Progress Being Made Toward Their Reorganization.

SILVER MEN ARE WELL SATISFIED

They Will Control the Finance Committee—Wolcott of Colorado Likely to be One of the Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Both of the political committees appointed to fill the committees of the Senate, held short sessions this afternoon, but reached no definite conclusions, although tentative propositions were submitted. There has been much discussion, and Sen

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Don Quixote, Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting, and A Story of Waterloo—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée 2:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:15.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Flowers and Butterflies—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Fruit Show—1:00 to 10:00 P. M.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15. Matinée.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Transit of Leo—8:00. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Camille—8:00. Matinée—Denise.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GARRICK—The Witch—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Miss Moulton—8:00. Matinée—Raymonde.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée, Theatre Only.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Princess Bonnie—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
HOTEL WALDORF Musical Reception—3:00.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Hebrew Fair—Afternoon and Evening.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Kneisel Quartet of Boston—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Orfeo and La Navarraise—8:00.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:30.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	32	23	26
6 A. M.	31	21	25
9 A. M.	36	21	24
12 M.	37	25	28
3 P. M.	38	27	31
6 P. M.	36	28	31
9 P. M.	35	28	29
12 P. M.	34	27	29

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 27.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 25.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 39.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 37.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Threatening Weather.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 16, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

"MERE YANKEES."

At the time of the tension of relations between England and France over the Siamese business a French journal of character and standing referred to a hostile witness who was also a member of the House of Commons as a "mere Yankee." The expression was plainly meant to be disparaging and even opprobrious, and some innocent people in this country may have wondered what the French publicist meant. If such people will strictly meditate the proceedings of the House of Representatives yesterday, they will perceive exactly what he meant. Moreover, they will have sorrowfully to agree that in characterizing a European public man as a "mere Yankee" the French publicist used an expression which can in Europe need no explanation, and which any European politician to whom it was applied would naturally resent.

Of course, the proceedings we mean were those instituted by two Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, BARRETT and MCCALL by names. One of these sent a string of resolutions to the Clerk's desk not ostensibly founded upon anything more than reports in British newspapers of what Mr. BAYARD had said upon two occasions in England, requiring to know whether the President knew more than the mover of the resolutions about the matter, and if he did, what steps he had taken "to recall or censure said BAYARD." The other was a resolution impeaching Mr. BAYARD, all on the strength of the same newspaper cuttings.

There are several things to be noted about these performances. The first is that the performers were not from Nevada or Kansas or Texas or South Dakota, not from the wild West or the chivalric South, but from New-England, and specifically from Massachusetts, which boasts itself to be the Commonwealth in which intelligence is generally diffused. BARRETT and MCCALL know enough about the intelligence of Massachusetts to be intrusted with representing it, and this is the exhibit they make in its behalf. From PEFFER or ALLEN or SIMPSON nobody would have been surprised.

Now consider, always accepting as true the newspaper reports, upon which it is most preposterous to base articles of impeachment, what it is that Mr. BAYARD has been saying. He said in the first case that the President of the United States "stood in the midst of a strong, self-confident and oftentimes violent people." It was not necessary, perhaps, that MCCALL and BARRETT should repel the imputation that they were "strong," but the way they take of repelling the imputation that they are "self-confident and oftentimes violent" is very comic. The second "speech" of Mr. BAYARD was a lecture at Edinburgh, and a very thoughtful and interesting lecture it was, upon "Individualism," in which he ascribed the greatness of his own country to the free play and exercise of individual energy and enterprise, and contrasted the theory of individual independence to its great advantage with that of dependence upon a paternal and Socialistic Government. It is even more wonderful in this case than in the other that any adult male who knows how to read and write, no matter what benighted constituency he might represent, should imagine there was any political capital to be made by making a public disturbance about these utterances of the American Ambassador to England.

It may readily be granted that neither BARRETT nor MCCALL is to be taken seriously. But first the Speaker of the House, who is a leader of his party, fomented and encouraged this silly business, which he might have suppressed. In the next place, what BARRETT and MCCALL did was really no more objectionable or ridiculous than the boorish resolution LODGE introduced into the Senate last week accusing Great Britain of false pretenses in a matter concerning which the Senate had no official information. It is no more objectionable or ridiculous than FRYE calling for the seizure of Hawaii and Samoa and Cuba and Canada, or BILL CHANDLER "predicting" war with England about something or about nothing. And whereas BARRETT and MCCALL are insignificant members of the House, LODGE and FRYE and BILL CHANDLER are Senators, and FRYE is a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, on "relations" with the powers which FRYE proclaims his intention of despoiling!

Now we see what the Frenchman meant by a "mere Yankee." He meant a man in a high official place who allowed himself to make statements about important public affairs without any sense of dignity or of responsibility, with complete recklessness and with a complete lack of seriousness or even of real meaning. Such men do abound in our public life and in its high places. That they do is more or less the fault of all of us, and it constitutes a National disgrace that we ought to wince under when a foreigner sums it up in an epithet.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

It will be the cause in Chicago of much searching of heart and vocabulary that the Chicago Convention has gone to St. Louis. We call it the Chicago Convention because almost unbroken party usage for many years gave that city a sort of proprietary right. There is no Chicago man who is not ready to assert that Chicago is the only city in the world, or, as he prefers to put it, "on GOD's green earth," that has the requisites for a National Convention, especially of the Republican Party. He is particularly strong on centrality, hotel accommodations, and telegraphic facilities, and maintains that in the combination of these advantages there is no place in the country that equals Chicago.

The curious thing about these boasts is that they are all true. Chicago has one drawback, which she shares with every other place except New-York, in the lack of a permanent building fit to serve as a meeting place for such an enormous assemblage as a National Convention constitutes and attracts. But her men of business are so lively and enterprising that it is likely that, if the provision of a suitable hall had been made a condition of appointing the convention to be held there, guarantees would have been forthcoming that the condition should be fulfilled.

Of course, the decision of the committee will be attributed to "politics," and it will probably be rightly so attributed in a certain sense and degree; that is to say, the committee does not seem to have favored the interest of any particular candidate or section, but to have been very careful that candidates and sections the claims of which it did not favor should not receive any special advantage from its action. But this is plainly in the public interest and in the party interest. The time has not yet come when a candidate for the Presidency of the United States should or could be nominated by the howls of a mob of what in games of baseball are called rooters. That a conspicuous candidate for the nomination is especially strong in a given city constitutes a very good reason why the convention should not be held in that city.

But the real and main reason for the choice, nevertheless, for fixing upon St. Louis is that St. Louis took more trouble to secure the convention than any other place that was at all eligible and that Chicago took comparatively little. On the other hand, the policy of fixing a National Convention in furtherance of a local "boom" was probably concluded with the selection of Minneapolis in 1888. The delegates who "camped out" upon that occasion in the interest of the town have not forgotten their experiences. If the weather is decent—which it is not likely to be—the delegates will be very comfortable at St. Louis. It is one of the hottest places on earth, and the omens are not favorable. No President has been nominated there, unless we except Mr. TILDEN; but if the Republicans choose to defy augury, that is their affair. The hotel accommodations are much more extensive than they were when the last National Convention was held there, and the telegraph companies, with the ample notice now served upon them, will provide ample telegraphic facilities. Altogether it is to be expected as well as hoped that the Republican Convention may be as comfortable in its nomination as is compatible with defeat in the election.

A GROSS ABUSE.

The answer of Warden STOUT of the State prison at Auburn to the charges made against the management of that institution, based upon the report of a legislative committee, not only effectually disposes of the charges, but it reveals in a still more glaring light the gross abuse to which the power of investigation was put by the committee.

As in the case of the Clinton Prison, the committee sought support for trumped-up accusations against the prison management, examining hurriedly and in secret ex-convicts and discharged employés, and refusing to hear any explanation or evidence on the other side or to permit the Wardens to be represented by counsel to cross-examine witnesses. A more flagrant travesty on an investigation of any branch of the public service could not be imagined nor a more wanton effort to do rank injustice.

This performance had not the excuse of possible party advantage. Political capital might be made by an investigation exposing abuses and proposing to correct them, if it was fairly conducted and the abuses were found to exist. But there was no chance of such a result here and that accounted for the manner in which the inquiry was conducted. The committee was merely seeking for a pretext on which a recently chosen Republican Governor might remove a Superintendent of State Prisons appointed by his Democratic predecessor, and turn the department with its patronage over to the spoilsmen of his own party. It was instigated by the desire of a local politician to get the Wardenship of Clinton Prison, which could only be reached by a change in the politics of the Superintendent.

Gov. MORTON could find nothing to act upon in the report of the special committee of the Legislature, but definite charges against the Superintendent have been based upon its statements regarding the management of the prisons at Dannemora and Auburn by the Wardens, and these are undergoing examination by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor to take testimony. We do not think sufficient ground was shown for treating the matter so seriously, but if the Commissioner makes a fair inquiry into facts no injustice will be done. It is not conceivable that Gov. MORTON should use his official power to serve the purposes of such low-grade politicians as ex-Congressman WEVER and ex-Sheriff WHITE of Clinton County.

As prison appointments are now brought under the civil service rules, the eagerness of these hungry spoilsmen must be somewhat abated, especially as the exposure of their purposes and motives would doubtless exclude them from any share in the control of prison management, even if Superintendent LATHROP should be removed.

THE LABOR COST.

It was a very remarkable statement that Col. WARING submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Monday with reference to the labor cost of cleaning the streets. It contains no facts not long since familiar to those connected with the City Government in responsible positions, and many of the general facts have been made known to the public without attracting the attention that they certainly merit. But the situation as described by Col. WARING is so striking that the most indifferent and the most prejudiced must be affected by it.

The city pays for the labor employed in cleaning the streets a uniform rate of $720, and a total of $1,696,320. If only the amount originally fixed by the law of 1892 were paid, $600 a year, the total would be $1,413,600. At the current rate of wages for like labor (making no allowance for idle days or rainy days) were paid, the annual average would be $400 and the total $942,400. The same labor would cost contractors paying an average of $350 a year only $824,600. In other words, the workingmen of the city are taxed every year to pay to a small fraction of their number, 2,356 in all, wages that are twice as high as are paid in open market.

Col. WARING proposes to the Board of Estimate a partial remedy for this gross injustice. He does not propose to reduce the wages paid by the city to the level of the open market. He "assumes that the city's employés are to be a corps d'élite, made up of selected men and worked to their full capacity, and that they should have somewhat higher pay because they have to provide themselves with uniforms, to keep up a good appearance, and to set an example to other workmen." He recommends an average pay of $593 per year. This is within a fraction of the $600 fixed in 1892, and is 50 per cent. higher than is paid in the labor market for work that is not continuous and secure. It is certainly a very liberal scale of payment, yet it would save to the taxpayers of the city the sum, in round numbers, of $300,000, or $1,000 for each working day. So far from being in any sense a wrong or grudging treatment of the city's employés, it would give a kind of work at a rate of pay that would be extremely desirable, and for which the applicants would be very numerous. In addition to the higher pay and continuous employment, there would be the great advantage that, unlike employment under the city under the Tammany régime, it could neither be obtained nor lost through a politician's influence.

Col. WARING's plan of reform goes much further than this. He proposes to classify the force, to give those requiring better ability or having harder work better wages, and to provide for regular promotion from the lower to the higher grades. Men detailed to special work as assistants to foremen, &c., would have $720 a year. Hostlers and stablemen who work 365 days a year would have $660. Drivers would be divided into three classes, having from $660 to $550; sweepers, likewise, having from $600 to $500. One hundred extra men at 50 cents a day would be provided for the early morning cleaning up, to receive regular pay when filling vacancies and to have a preference for employment in the lower class. This is certainly a businesslike plan, absolutely guarding all the interests involved. It may require legislation to carry in through, but there should be no doubt about getting it.

AN UNJUDICIAL ARBITRATOR.

For some inscrutable reason Senator MORGAN of Alabama was appointed by President HARRISON as one of the representatives of the United States on the tribunal of arbitration which met in Paris in 1893 to consider questions submitted to it in relation to the protection of seals in Bering Sea. A person more unfitted by temperament and mental characteristics for such a high judicial function, dealing with international questions, could hardly have been found in the United States, as Senator MORGAN has just been showing by his speeches in the Senate.

The tribunal consisted of seven members, and five "points" were submitted to it for decision. On two of these the decision was unanimous, but they bore only incidentally upon the controversy about jurisdiction. On two others, which involved only questions of history, to be determined by a fair examination of records, Mr. MORGAN's was the only dissenting voice. On the fifth and most important point, neither Judge HARLAN nor Mr. MORGAN joined in the decision, but it was rendered by the other five arbitrators, including those who represented the disinterested nations of France, Italy, and Sweden and Norway. As the United States had agreed by solemn treaty to consider the result of the proceedings "as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all questions referred to the arbitrators," it would be most unbecoming for the Government to claim thereafter that any one of those questions was still open, and the last man in the world who could do so with dignity or with decency was a man who had been a minority member of the tribunal.

The main point in Senator MORGAN's ill-natured and most unbecoming tirade in the Senate on the subject of the British claims for the seizures of 1886-7 was the assertion that the Paris tribunal did not consider or decide the question of the liability of the United States for these seizures and that it was "still an open question." This can escape being a direct falsification only by being a contemptible quibble. The decision on the fifth point submitted, a decision in which the American arbitrators did not join, though they expressed no direct dissent, was in the words "we"—enumerating the arbitrators—"decide and determine that the United States have no right to the protection of or property in the seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Bering Sea when the same are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit." The decision of that question necessarily involved the decision of the question of liability. It depended on nothing else but a claim of jurisdiction for the protection of seals frequenting the islands when they were outside the ordinary limit and in the open sea. If that jurisdiction did not exist the seizure of British vessels could not be justified, and the liability for damages was unquestionable.

For Senator MORGAN to deny this, because as a minority member of the court he did not like the decision, and to proceed with unseemly denunciations of the British Government and its representative and of the Administration at Washington was a most disgraceful exhibition, and it is made more humiliating by the disingenuous way in which it was done. Mr. MORGAN declared that the tribunal expressly refused to make any decision on the question of liability or to declare the seizures illegal, and distinctly remanded these questions "to further negotiations of the treaty powers as original questions." There was no occasion to decide or to refuse to decide the question of liability or legality when the question of jurisdiction had been decided, and the tribunal did not stultify itself by considering anything of the kind. What it distinctly remanded to further negotiations, after making a special finding on the facts agreed upon by the agents of both Governments, was the question of the value of the vessels seized and whether any of them were the property of citizens of the United States.

Senator MORGAN could not help knowing that these were the questions not considered or decided, and that the question of liability was necessarily determined by the decision in regard to jurisdiction. His attack upon the Administration for undertaking by negotiation and agreement to settle these claims by payment of a lump sum to the British Government, in order to avoid the trouble, delay, and cost, and perhaps more irritation on the subject, so far as it had any force, was based upon a flagrant misrepresentation of the case, of which the Senator ought to be ashamed.

"REVOLUTION" IN GERMANY.

The action of the German Parliament in deciding to suspend proceedings against Herr LIEBKNECHT for leze-majesty during the session may be merely a recognition of the independence of Parliament when requiring the presence of a member, or it may be a sign of resistance to the remarkable campaign of repression recently waged by the Government against whatever the Emperor chooses to regard as "Socialism." It is greatly to be hoped that it is the latter, and that the resistance will be vigorous and firm enough to give the Emperor pause. It is only too plain that the ruler of Germany is acting on an idea which, if carried out in the spirit he has lately shown, will involve him in a very serious predicament, and which may threaten the peace of Germany, and with it the peace of Europe.

What that spirit is has been expressed in some of the Emperor's own speeches. It is shown still more emphatically in the language reported by The London Times as used by the great manufacturer Herr von STUMM, an intimate of the Emperor's. This gentleman declared:

"All Socialist movements, whether they are called Christian, Social, or by any other name, only bring grist to the Social-Democratic mill and promote revolution. For my part, I shall do what I can to avert from Germany such a disaster as a revolution must be. I am going to join the Emperor's shooting party on Friday, and, as I know that his Majesty shares all my views in this respect, I shall do my best to impress upon him the necessity of using force, regardless of consequences, even if it leads to a life-and-death struggle."

Such language, in the mouth of a German "industrial magnate," may only express the dull ferocity of a certain type of employer toward the class who form labor unions and otherwise embarrass him in the accumulation of wealth. But if it really expresses views which "his Majesty shares," the Emperor is the subject of a most dangerous hallucination. He cannot put down Socialism as a form of political belief, or as an object of associated political action, by force, vast as is the force that he controls. If he could induce all the Socialists to resort to force, of course he could exterminate them. They have not, and could not get, any weapons that would contend with machine guns, but if they kept, as they would, to the weapons of discussion and the suffrage, not even the mighty hosts of the War Lord could ultimately prevail against them. At the last elections 600,000 votes were cast for the Socialist candidates, and that is a larger number than any other single party can command in Germany at present. And the number is bound to increase under repression, just as it would dwindle to insignificance under a free constitutional government. "Using force regardless of consequences," as Herr von STUMM recommends to the Emperor, would be suicidal. His Majesty might as prudently, in his wrath, stamp on a dynamite cartridge.

IRON ORE, EAST AND WEST.

While the completion of the projected Iron Ore Trust for the Lake Superior mining district would, as we have said, tend to retard the progress of the iron and steel industry of this country, as a whole, toward that supremacy which it will eventually attain, it may be noted that it would deprive the industry in the Central West of some of the advantages which the industry there has recently enjoyed, so far as competition with the industry east of the Alleghanies is concerned.

Ore from the Lake Superior district is not transported across the mountains to the furnaces and great iron and steel plants between the mountains and the sea, owing to the freight charges, and the discovery of enormous quantities of cheap ore in that district, with the decline of the price of all Lake Superior ores, has worked to the disadvantage of Eastern furnaces and mills, which must procure ore from Eastern mines and by importation from Cuba and the other side of the Atlantic.

If the Trust shall be established, it will be very difficult to prevent, at the next revision of the tariff, the removal of the existing duty on iron ore, a duty which ought to have been cut off last year. If the duty should be repealed, and the price of Lake Superior ore should be increased by a Trust combination, the Eastern furnaces and mills would be assisted materially in their contest against the furnaces of the Pittsburg and Ohio districts. The iron and steel manufacturers in those districts have reason to regard the Trust project with misgivings.

Messrs. MCCALL and BARRETT, (Reps., Mass.,) are bawling for the impeachment of Ambassador BAYARD, because he told the Scotchmen that protection was "a form of Socialism." But a Chicago scoffer once blasphemed by calling Boston Common a "vacant lot." Oughtn't we to get his head on a pike before we molest the Ambassador?

About the queerest newspaper among the many queer ones that seek and no doubt occasionally find readers, is Le Monaco. From a copy that has drifted into this office, it appears that Le Monaco is issued weekly, is admirably printed on expensive paper, and that its "news" consists almost exclusively of figures arranged in long columns. These figures tell in what compartment of the roulette wheels at Monte Carlo and Spa the little balls have come to rest during a week's "business." What value this information has for any human being—even for those who play on a "system"—we are at a loss to conjecture, but that it is regarded as of some importance is shown by the fact that the paper costs $8 a year, and that the advertising rates are $4 a line for "annonces" and $6 a line for "réclames." That such a sheet can exist and apparently flourish is a striking commentary on the present state of European intelligence and the slowness with which civilization is advancing.

Since the present cold weather began several tender-hearted correspondents have written to protest against the cruelty of forcing the street-cleaning employés to dress in white during the Winter months. This is curiously illogical, because every one of these letter writers, if he or she stopped to think, would remember that, of all colors, white is the best suited for wear at this season. It is the color in which nature invariably dresses animals that are to live in rigorous climates, and there is no more sense in pitying the sweepers in their white uniforms than there would be in extending the same commiseration to polar bears in theirs. Besides, the sweepers wear thick warm clothing under the uniform.

PERSONALS.

—Mme. Dumas is a daughter of Regnier, the famous actor, and before she married the dramatist had been divorced from a M. Escalier. By his will Dumas divided his fortune equally between her and his two daughters. The money left to Mme. Dumas is, however, ultimately to revert to the daughters. A life annuity is left to M. de la Charlottière, M. Dumas's godson. By a special clause, the portrait of Dumas, by Meissonier, is bequeathed to the Louvre. According to the instructions given in his will, none of the manuscripts left by him is to be published or performed at the theatre. His admirers will therefore not see the two plays which he had almost entirely completed performed at the Théâtre Français.

—Hanotaux, whom the Parisians expect to see in Berthelot's place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs soon, likes Americans. He had issued an order against the marriage of French diplomats with foreign women when he was Foreign Minister in Ribot's Cabinet, and J. J. Jusserand, the much-admired writer on English literature, wrote for permission to ask for Miss Richards in marriage. "A Frenchman does not need his Government's permission to marry an American," Hanotaux replied, rather inconsistently, but charmingly.

—W. D. Howells's works are successful, as they should be, but W. D. Howells has ill luck. His name is misspelled on the programme of the Avenue Theatre in London, where "The Garroters," rechristened "A Dangerous Ruffian," is triumphant as a curtain-raiser; his name appears as "W. D. Howels" in the City Directory, and an indiscreet gossipper says that a merchant of New-York recently telephoned to one of the novelist's publishers, saying: "A man named Howells refers to you. Do you know him?"

—"Etincelle," repudiated by testament of her husband, Lucien Double, is the daughter of Victor Hugo and Mme. Biard, wife of a painter. Her father died of grief at her mother's infidelity; her first husband, the Vicomte de Peyronny, had no right to his title, being an illegitimate child; her second husband, Lucien Double, ran away with her best friend, an English girl. "Etincelle" writes wittily; her style, as her pseudonym suggests, sparkles.

—The Sultan is not of pure Turkish descent. There is, singularly enough, considering recent events, a strain of Armenian blood in his veins—a fact which makes him, it seems, hate the Armenians with a bitter hatred, because he considers it a disgrace.

Emily Soldene Again in England.

From The London Daily News.

Emily Soldene, once, like the late Julia Matthews, a leading exponent of opera bouffe, and associated with the success of the old Philharmonic (now the Grand) Theatre, at Islington, is again in London, after living for some time and distinguishing herself as a journalist in Australia. She is, like many others, about to join the army of reminiscence writers, and her memoirs should not only be interesting generally, but ought to throw some light on the rise and progress of the advanced London music hall.

Under the name of Miss FitzHenry she was the principal contralto at the old Canterbury, at Lambeth—a place of amusement in the fifties that will always stand to the credit of Mr. Charles Morton. Here she took her part in the first "operatic-selection" performances in this country of Gounod's "Faust," which at that time, owing to careless registration by the English owners, had become public property, and had not attracted the late Mr. F. Gye of Covent Garden, who left it to Mr. Mapleson to produce when he got a theatre.

A COMEDY OF MARRIAGE

"The Transit of Leo" Acted Last Night at Daly's Theatre.

MISS REHAN AS MRS. LEO AUBREY

An Often Lively and Daintily Fantastical Piece, Taken from the German of an Unknown Playwright, Received with Applause.

The "Comedy of Marriage," a revival in modern plays of the dramatic subjects that edified and amused our ancestors in "The Provoked Husband," "The Provoked Wife," "The Jealous Wife," "The Honeymoon," &c., is likely to invade our stage this Winter. Presently we shall get from London, in one way or another, Esmond's "The Divided Way," a romantic, but rather "advanced" treatment of the subject, and Pinero's "Benefit of the Doubt," which is satirical, ironical, witty, yet revealing at times a depth of feeling not incompatible with tragedy.

Last night, at Daly's Theatre, in presence of the accustomed select and appreciative audience, Mr. Daly produced a light, fantastic, frequently humorous, often witty, always finely pictorial, "comedy of marriage," that ought to set the ball a-rolling. "The Transit of Leo" is in three acts, and is an adaptation, probably a very free adaptation, of a German piece by an unknown author. The action passes, partly, in a Fifth Avenue mansion, partly in a cottage near Yonkers. The opening scene of the piece is distinguished by rich color, vivacity, and pictorial ingenuity. A wedding supper in the mansion bought for his niece and her young husband, by Timothy Placid, is just finished, and the guests, a large number of exceedingly comely, aristocratic-looking, well-dressed men and women, dance upon the stage from the hallway, to the measures of a "Polonaise," which is much like the old "Sir Roger de Coverley." Couple after couple appear from under the arch of hands and arms, until, when finally Mr. Clarke and Miss Elliott, Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Gilbert, make their appearance the stage is crowded with dancers. Then, after a few bright, explanatory speeches, the wedding party trips out to inspect the house.

It will be seen that Mr. Daly compels a dainty, extravagant view of the comedy. His wedding party is not as broadly comical, but is quite as fantastic as W. S. Gilbert's in his familiar version of "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie." It is a beautiful and fascinating scene, though, and out of it grows, naturally, the action, as the interest of "The Last Word" grew so charmingly out of the intermission in the waltz at the diplomatic ball.

Miss Rehan is the bride, Mr. Worthing the groom, Mr. Lewis the droll millionaire uncle, Mrs. Gilbert his antique wife. Leo has been petted and spoiled; she has known her bridegroom just two months. She has just had a flirtation with a foreign Prince, and she scarcely loves Eric Aubrey, who is a stubborn, if high-minded, young Southerner, penniless, and inclined to resent the imputation that he has made "a brilliant marriage." He loves Leo, and after they are left alone in their new house, he is inclined to be very affectionate. A buoyant, childish expression of her views of the wife's supremacy, however, tempts him into foolish severity. In the best scene in the play they quarrel seriously and effectively. The bride retires violently to her apartment and locks the door. The groom kisses the bridal wreath and veil, and then sits disconsolately, with a copy of "Robinson Crusoe" in his hand.

There is a touch of frankness and an expression of forcible emotion in this scene, not often noted in a light comedy at Daly's. It was remarkably well-acted last night, as, indeed, all the play was, but so deft and delicate was the adaptation that no one thought of being shocked. The essential theatric elements of the scene, of course, recall, remotely, Ohnet's "Le Maître de Forge," but the real dramatic drift is not the same. None of the frank sentimentality of the French romancer appears in the play, which, however, is not quite devoid of a suspicion of sentimentality of its own. But the humorous view of life preponderates. There are no tears, to speak of.

As the action progresses, an old playgoer recalls, lightly, both "The Taming of the Shrew" and "The Honeymoon," with just a hint, now and then, of "Three Weeks After Marriage" and "The Day After the Wedding." The elements of "The Transit of Leo," however, are richly varied. The realistic method of depicting character is eschewed, but on the whole, the incidents are natural when they are not purposely grotesque, as in the sudden return of Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Gilbert from a voyage to the North Cape, clad voluminously in furs, Mrs. Gilbert, a veritable Eskimo in hood, short tunic, and fur trousers. This, and the comic scene of a dual proposal of marriage, acted by Miss Elliot, Mr. Gresham, and Mr. Clarke, are frankly exaggerated. On the other hand, the scene of the attempted robbery of an inventor by a manufacturer, acted by Miss Rehan, Mr. Worthing, and Mr. Power, has the effect of nature.

An indication of the popularity of the new comedy may be found in the fact that the audience applauded more and more as the performance went on, and seemed to like the third act best of all. Miss Rehan has a richly varied rôle, and her acting well illustrates her delightful comic powers and her emotional resources. Her delivery of the confession in Act III. is charming. No need to say the scenery and costumes were all that we look for at Daly's.

Leo	Ada Rehan
Eric Aubrey	Frank Worthing
Timothy Placid	James Lewis
Letitia	Mrs. Gilbert
Seba Barth	Maxine Elliot
Phillip DeXter	George Clarke
Tom Raycer	Herbert Gresham
Rehberg	Tyrone Power
Dr. Douche	Thomas Bridgland
Hamlin Junior	Hobart Bosworth
Baxter	Robert Shepherd
Winifred	Helma Nelson
Minerva	W. Sampson

Concert for Hungarian Charity.

Anton Seidl and the Metropolitan Orchestra, Miss Eleanor Better, soprano from the Royal Opera at Prague; August Sparuth, pianist, and M. Achille Rivarde, one of the season's star violin visitors, were heard at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening in the second annual charity concert of the Hungarian Association of New-York. The programme was of exceptional merit, and, as may be supposed, it received excellent treatment. It included the Berlioz "Rakoczy" march, Liszt's "Les Preludes" and "Third Rhapsody," and the prelude and finale from "Tristan und Isolde," for the orchestra; Liszt's Hungarian fantasia for piano and orchestra, the aria from "Le Juive," in which Miss Better displayed the fine qualities of her voice, and Sarasate's arrangement of gyspy airs, with M. Rivarde as the soloist.

The audience, although not so large as the concert deserved, was of good proportions, and its contribution to a worthy purpose was well repaid by the musical treat spread before it. All the numbers of the programme were thoroughly enjoyed. The concert also served its aim financially by making a substantial addition to the society's charity fund.

Marlborough—Vanderbilt.

From The London World.

A motto for this loving pair
Might fitly be Chemin de fer.
Through paths of steel a Churchill bold
A Blenheim Palace won of old;
His scion, now in search of pelf,
Finds history repeat itself.
For shares in iron roads obtain
A Blenheim (Vanderbuilt again.

SULTAN'S CONSENT ISSUED

Extra GuardShips May Sail Under His Irade to Constantinople.

ISMET AND OTHERS IN A PANIC

Pillaging and Burning of Armenian Villages Continue — Massacres in Vilayets Demanding Reforms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.—The Sultan has issued an irade permitting the extra guardships demanded by the powers to come to Constantinople, and thus, after many delays and much diplomacy, the vexatious question is, it is hoped, finally settled.

It is said that the losses sustained by the missionaries at Marash by the destruction of their property during the rioting there amount to 2,400 pounds Turkish.

The rumor is revived that the Armenians here are preparing to make a fresh demonstration in view of what they term the apathy of the powers in bringing about a cessation of the massacres.

It is rumored that several superior military officers, including Ismet Pasha, one of the Sultan's household, and Hassan Djemi Pasha, an aide de camp of his Majesty, have fled from the city, it having reached their ears that they were suspected of being connected with the Young Turkey party, which is agitating in favor of a Constitutional Government on the lines laid down in the Constitution of 1876.

Before leaving the British Embassy last evening, whither he had fled, believing his life to be in danger, the ex-Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, requested the Sultan to grant him permission to leave the country with his family. What action the Sultan took on the request is not known, but the fact that Said Pasha left the embassy, and returned to his residence is taken as proof that his Majesty must have given the strongest assurances that no harm would befall him here.

Reports continue to arrive showing that the pillaging and burning of Armenian villages in Anatolia, especially in the vilayet of Van, is going on as though the Sultan had issued no orders to the authorities to stop it, and, despite the official declarations that order has been restored everywhere, excepting Zeitoun.

The peasants are suffering terribly, and their misery is increased by the bitter cold that is now prevailing in that part of the country. Large numbers of them are wandering, without food and with scanty clothing, on the mountains seeking to escape from the Kurds, who hunt them as though they were wild beasts.

Impartial accounts that have reached here contradict the stories that the Armenians provoked the disorders, and declare that the massacres were the result of a skillfully arranged plan to obliterate the Armenians. It is noteworthy that the massacres have chiefly occurred in the vilayets for which the reform scheme was recently wrung from the Sultan.

Major Williams and Major Bulman, the newly appointed British Vice Consuls at Van and Sivas, will start for their posts to-morrow. Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has applied to the Porte for exequaturs for them in addition to their passports. If the Porte delays in granting the exequaturs, the Vice Consuls will proceed without waiting for them.

A new batch of revolutionary placards were posted about the city to-day. They were most numerous in the Kassim Pasha quarter.

NEW CABINET CRISIS ARISES.

Said Pasha Compromised the Sultan's Suite and May Be Vizier.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying that advices received there from Constantinople state that a new Cabinet crisis has arisen.

The dispatch adds that several of the European foreign Ministers, including Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed their sympathy with Said Pasha through the embassies in Constantinople. The dispatch further says that Said Pasha took with him to the British Embassy important papers comprising members of the Sultan's suite.

The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying it is rumored there that Said Pasha will be again made Grand Vizier.

SULTAN'S NOTE TO SALISBURY.

Turkish Legation Corrects the Report that It Was a Letter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the followmg telegram under to-day's date:

"Although Lord Salisbury never said in his speech at Brighton that his Imperial Majesty the Sultan ever sent him a letter or written communication direct, yet certain newspapers interpreted in that sense the words of his Lordship. As a matter of fact, and in conformity with the usual practice, only a message was communicated to Lord Salisbury through the intermediary of the imperial Embassy in London.

Marines Ordered to Black Sea Fleet.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The Frankfort Gazette has a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that a majority of the marines there and at Cronstadt have been ordered to proceed to Sebastopol and Nicolaieff to man the Black Sea fleet.

Greek Patriarch's Recall Wanted.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The Tageblatt's correspondent at Athens telegraphs that the Forward Party demands the recall of the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople on the ground that he is too friendly toward Turkey.

SKELETON OF FAURE'S CLOSET.

A Secret Which Injured Him Only When It Remained a Secret.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Concerning the rumors in circulation of a campaign to compel the resignation of President Faure, Le Figaro discloses the secret with the publicity of which the President has been threatened by his enemies. It appears that President Faure's father-in-law, M. Belluot, left home four months after his marriage, having dissipated his fortune, including his wife's dowry, which made him guilty of breach of trust.

Belluot's daughter, born after his disappearance, was brought up by an uncle, M. Guignot. When M. Faure wanted to marry the daughter of Belluot the lady's relatives informed him of what had occurred, whereupon M. Faure declared that she was not responsible for what had occurred before her birth, and married her. Le Figaro says that the story furnishes a further motive for respecting and loving the person who has been attacked.

AUSTRIAN ELECTORAL REFORM.

Badeni Announces that the Scheme Will Be Proposed in February.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—Count Badeni, Austrain Prime Minister, announced to Parliament to-day that the proposed scheme of electoral reform was now ready.

It had been approved by Emperor Francis Joseph, he said, and would be introduced at the first sitting of the Reichsrath, in February. In the course of his remarks, the Premier criticised the tactics of the Young Czech Party and warned Government officials not to mix in politics.

PARIS BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

Delegates Are to be Received by President Faure Next Friday.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Bimetallic Conference opened here to-day, ex-Prime Minister Loubet presiding. The conference agreed upon the terms of a resolution which will be formally approved to-morrow.

In the evening a banquet was given to the delegates by the French Bimetallic League. On Friday the delegates will be received by President Faure.

Belfast Engineers' Strike Conference.

GLASGOW, Dec. 10.—The conference of representatives of the employers and employes in the Belfast ship engineers' strike and the accompanying Clyde lock-out began this forenoon and was adjourned this afternoon, Lord James presiding. Thirty delegates, equally representing both sides, were present.

Yarmouth Fishing Fleet Crippled.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The vessels of the Yarmouth fishing fleet are returning to that place in a greatly crippled condition, as the result of the recent gale. Twenty vessels came into the harbor this morning, all of them more or less damaged. Several of them had lost members of their crews, who were swept overboard.

Kaiser's Thanks to von Koeller.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The Berliner Correspondenz publishes a letter from the Emperor to Herr von Koeller, late Prussian Minister of the Interior, specially thanking him for his services while holding that office, and assuring him of his Majesty's continued good-will.

Funeral of Frederick Munroe.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Funeral services over the body of Frederick Munroe were held this afternoon in the American Church here. The church was filled with friends of the deceased and his family.

Marriage of an American in London.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Joseph d'Avilly of Paris was married in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, this afternoon, to Anna Mesier, daughter of the late Edward Seaburg Mesier of New-York.

Russian Pacific Fleet Quarters.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 10.—The vessels of the Russian Pacific fleet will pass the Winter in Kiao Chau Bay, on the Shantung Peninsula.

Premier Crispi Is Ill from a Chill.

ROME, Dec. 10.—Prime Minister Crispi is suffering from a chill. He has been confined to his bed for three days.

BIDS TO BUILD THE BATTLESHIPS

Secretary Herbert to Discuss the Offers with the Different Concerns Which Have Made Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—There will be an interesting gathering in the Navy Department to-morrow at noon, when representatives of the Cramps, the Union Iron Works, and the Newport News Company will meet Secretary Herbert and discuss the bids for battleships. The Cramps, although the highest bidders, feel that their offer to build three such ships as the Indiana merits serious attention, and an effort will be made to have the Secretary seek authority from Congress for such a contract with the Philadelphia firm.

The Newport News Company is determined to secure the contract for two battleships and will not willingly retire with less. The Pacific coast firm insists that its bid is reasonable, and that the department should not ignore the law which permits an award to the coast people if the bid be "reasonable." Secretary Herbert is willing to give contracts to all three concerns.

The board to consider the plans and recommend final action is composed of Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, Engineer in Chief G. W. Melville, and Capt. Wm. T. Sampson, the Naval Chief of Ordnance. The opinion of these experts will guide the Secretary and the board's view will depend upon the results of to-morrow's conference. If the board were to render an opinion to-day, judging from the views confidentially expressed by the members, the contract would go to the Newport News Company for both ships.

"It is difficult to give any good reason," said one of the board, "why the Newport News bid should not be accepted for the construction of both vessels. The proposition is decidedly to the advantage of the Government, the only question being whether the department can afford to ignore the splendid facilities of the Philadelphia concern. It is not always a safe thing to accept the lowest bidder, and this has been shown very pointedly and expensively in our experience with incapable dry dock contractors. I do not mean to say that the conditions are identical, for the Newport News concern is a reliable, experienced firm, probably capable of building two battleships, but the Cramps are also reliable and more experienced than any other shipbuilding firm."

ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF DINES

Marked the 108th Anniversary of the Birth of T. H. Gallaudet—Addresses in the Sign Language.

The Manhattan Literary Association of the Deaf commemorated at the Arena, in Thirty-first Street, last night the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of the original deaf-mute university of America in Hartford, Conn.

Both men and women members of the organization were present at the dinner. Besides more than sixty members there were also present many invited guests. There were several addresses set down on the programme, and they were interpreted in the deaf-mute language. Besides these impromptu addresses were made by the guests.

The banquet was presided over by President W. E. Sourwein. He opened the proceedings by a eulogy on the life and character of Mr. Gallaudet. Others who addressed the assembly were Secretary Theodore A. Froelich, Dr. Isaac L. Peet of the New-York School for the Deaf, Prof. E. H. Currier, Dr. John B. Williams, and President Gallaudet of the Gallaudet College at Washington. The latter is the son of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet.

Mr. Gallaudet gave his views on the methods by which the deaf mutes should be educated. His views were loudly applauded.

M. Paul Orlolloet, the son of a former Mayor of Paris, France, was present. He is a deaf mute and discussed by the sign language the progress in the manner of educating the deaf mute.

TO FIGHT SILVER IN ALABAMA

Sound-Money Democrats Propose to Nominate a Candidate for Governor and Elect Him.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 10.—It is conceded that the sound-money Democrats, who, after the refusal of Gov. Oates to stand for re-election, seemed disposed, in the interests of party harmony, to let the Democratic nomination for Governor go to Joseph F. Johnston of Birmingham, the Pugh-Morgan, free-silver candidate, have "righted about," and will have an antagonist to Capt. Johnston in the field within a week.

The silverites showed such little disposition to keep quiet on the money question and promote harmony that the sound-money men have been compelled for principle's sake to put a man against them or acknowledge that free silver is dominant in Alabama, which they say is not the case.

Congressman Richard H. Clarke has been importuned by sound-money Democrats to be their candidate for Governor, and has stated that, although he does not seek the office, he will not refuse the candidacy if his party needs his service. As the promise is granted, it seems almost certain that he will be Capt. Johnston's opponent, and that would mean his election.

MINING SPECULATION SPREADING

Denver Chamber of Commerce to Trade in Shares.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 10.—The Denver Chamber of Commerce, the oldest commercial body here, has decided to enter the speculative field by incorporating the Bourse, which will be the section of the Chamber devoted to minings stocks. This makes five Exchanges now in operation in this city dealing principally in Cripple Creek stocks.

A broker on the Mining Exchange tried to bear the market on one of the cheap stocks. After he had sold over 100,000 shares he found the buyers greedy for more. But this illustrates the condition of the market at this time, every slight break in quotations resulting in heavy buying. The sales were quite heavy to-day and prices generally firm.

The rush to Cottonwood Camp continues, although no values have yet been definitely reported. A number of leases and bonds are reported from Cripple Creek of properties within the producing area.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 10.—Benjamin B. Morgan of London, Eng., has just bought a group of fifteen gold mines in the Green Mountain Falls district, fifteen miles up the Ute Pass from Colorado Springs. The price was $125,000.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
A novel display of useful Holiday Gifts. Select now for first choice. 46 West 23d St.—Adv.

LEASED MANY OYSTER BEDS

Canarsie Bay Privileges at Fifteen-Year Terms Brought a Uniform Price of 25 Cents an Acre Per Annum.

Twenty of the oyster cultivators from Canarsie Bay, L. I., were yesterday in the office of Shellfish Commissioner Thompson, 53 Broadway, to bid for oyster beds, of from one to three acres in extent, which were to be sold at auction. All the bidders rented the beds they bid for for years past. Heretofore, however, they had only a yearly lease, but the State having recently obtained jurisdiction over Carnarsie Bay, the sale carried with it a lease for fifteen years.

Commissioner Thompson was auctioneer, and he explained the conditions of the sale, and said that every publicity possible had been given to the sale, it having been advertised four times in each of the county papers nearest Carnarsie and four times in an Albany newspaper.

There seemed to be a general understanding among the competitors that 25 cents an acre per annum should be the bid, for all through the sale this was the only sum named, and it was accepted by the auctioneer.

The first lot, three acres in extent, was sold to Walter F. Lundy, the present tenant, for 75 cents per annum.

The other purchasers, only one bid being received for each lot, were:

Walter Lundy, three acres, 75 cents; Jerome Lundy, one acre, 25 cents; Athanels Lundy, three acres, 75 cents; John Lundy, three acres, 75 cents; Charles L. Johnson, three acres, 75 cents; Robert L. Kind, three acres, 75 cents; Lydia A. Johnson, three acres, 75 cents; Walter C. Dunton, three acres, 75 cents; Samuel B. Elder, three acres, 75 cents; Albert McCredon, three acres, 75 cents; Nathaniel Carman, three acres, 75 cents; Samuel Gunion, three acres, 75 cents; Henry Schiltenberg, three acres, 75 cents; Grace L. Ryder, one acres, 25 cents; George A. Carman, three acres, 75 cents; Charles V. Baldwin, three acres, 75 cents; and John J. Matthews, three acres, 75 cents.

At the conclusion of the sale, Commissioner Thompson said that he was preparing an exhaustive report, which he would present to the next session of the Legislature, on the condition of the oyster fishing industry within his jurisdiction, and, in order that it might be the more complete, he had sent to every man engaged in it a series of questions, asking for the number of boats and the value of the plant which each man owns.

MANY MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

Atlanta Exposition to Make Its Awards Before the Close of the Fair—New Jury Appointed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 10.—The Cotton States and International Exposition will deliver its diplomas and medals before the close of the fair, Dec. 31.

The total number of medals awarded is 1,543, and the number of diplomas, 1,546. The list of medals and diplomas includes 50 diplomas of grateful recognition to exhibiting States and foreign countries, accompanied by gold medals, seven diplomas of grateful recognition without medals, 161 grand prize gold medals and diplomas, 414 diplomas of honor with gold medals, 444 silver medals and diplomas of excellence, and 495 diplomas of honorable mention, bronze medals.

After consultation with President Collier and Secretary Lewis of the Exposition, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Chairman of the Jury of Awards, has appointed a supplementary international jury, composed of five members of the directory and five foreigners.

The jury is headed by ex-Gov. R. D. Bullock, one of the Vice Presidents of the exposition, and includes Directors David Woodward, W. L. Cosgrove, E. C. Spalding, and M. L. Adler. The foreign members are L. De Give, Belgian Consul at Atlanta; Chevalier Caesar Augustus Barattoni, and Messrs. Reccio, and Schroeder, and Prof. Wilson of Philadelphia.

This jury was appointed upon the request of the foreign exhibitors, who claim that the Commissioner for Europe had promised that an international jury would pass upon their exhibits. The foreign exhibitors express satisfaction with the appointment.

THE ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES

Lecture by Dr. Fairbanks on Them and New Hope for Future.

The Rev. Arthur Fairbanks, Ph. D., who is Instructor in Comparative Religion at Yale University, lectured last night before the Faculty and students of the Union Theological Seminary on "The Mysteries of Eleusis and the New Hope for the Future."

"More careful research," Dr. Fairbanks said, "has exploded many of the fanciful theories as to the mysteries, and excavation at Eleusis has thrown new light on their character. The Greek meant by the term mystery, not some secret teaching, but a ritual drama, beheld and shared only by the initiated.

"The key to the rites at Eleusis is found in the Homeric hymn to Demeter. The initiated imitated the wanderings of Demeter with torch dances throughout the night. They fasted nine days and broke the fast with the mystic Kykeon, as did Demeter. In the dramatic representation of the reunion of Persephone with her mother, of Persephone's continued life in Hades, and of the sending out of Triptolemos to distribute Demeter's gifts to the world, men shared the experiences of the goddess, and felt themselves united with her in mystic union.

"The mysteries at Eleusis were important for the religious development of Greece in three ways. First—The religion of Eleusis recognized the religious needs of the individual, and invited men, without respect for city or family, to join in celebrating the sacred rites. Secondly—It realized for the Greek a new and higher type of religion, in its effort to bring man into direct personal contact with the gods. Thirdly—It thus kindled a new faith and a new hope in an age of doubt and pessimism.

"The most important result of the mysteries for those who shared them was the new hope for the future life. The explicitness of this was doubtless due to the concluding proclamation of the priest, promising blessing in the future to all who had shared the rites.

"The hope was made more real, however, by the fact that men saw that Hades and Persephone were not as awful as popular belief made them. In the mysteries they felt the favor of the underworld gods, and thus they gained the hope that they might enjoy the favor of the same gods after death."

The lecture had additional interest through illustrations of the ruins at Eleusis, of the priests of these rites, of the goddesses as represented in art, and of the underworld as represented on vase-paintings. There were also sketches from vases and gravestones of the popular and the religious view of the life after death.

THE TILLY FOSTER MINES IN PUTNAM

Many Changes Ordered by State Factory Inspector Connolly.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—State Factory Inspector Connolly has notified Clinton Stephens, as the contractor and operator of the Tilly Foster Mines, in Putnam County, and the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company of New-York City, to remove the dangerous sliver of gneiss rock on the west side of the foot wall in the opening to the Tilley Foster Mine and all boulders and loose rock on the northwest side of the opening and 150 feet from the surface on the northwest corner of the mine, also the dangerous portion of hanging wall on the east side of the mine, about 150 feet from the surface, in which fissures have recently opened.

The five-eighths hoisting cables on skips and carriages have been ordered changed to one-inch steel cables. A steam gauge must also be attached to the steam pipe in the engine house, so that it will at all times be readily visible to the engineer and fireman.

This order was made as a result of the investigation of the mine properties made by a Deputy Factory Inspector. The Factory Inspector has ordered that all mining operations shall cease until the order is complied with, and will begin criminal proceedings if its provisions are not carried out within sixty days.

Dinner of Old School Associates.

The Mount Washington Collegiate Association held its eleventh annual dinner at the Arena last night. The association is composed of graduates of the Mount Washington Institute, which, until 1878, was at the corner of Madougal and Fourth Streets.

The committee in charge was made up of the following members: William Addison Clark, Alpheus Freeman, and Benjamin A. Heeeman, Jr. The organization has for its President Cephas Brainard, jr. Julian N. Henriques is the Secretary and Treasurer.

RICHTER ON THE EMPIRE

It Has Not Grown Better and Is Impoverishing the People.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY AND INSURANCE

Common-Law Measures Against the Socialists — The Necessity of Friendliness with the United States.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Herr Richter, Radical, made a violent attack upon the budget in the Reichstag to-day. He was severe in his criticisms of the demands of the Government for colonial purposes and the frequency with which expeditions for colonial aggrandizement, costing large sums of money, were organized. He called attention to the new sugar law, which, he said, meant 50,000,000 marks increased burden to the German Nation.

He felt convinced that the Government sugar measures were not directed against America, and expressed his approval of the statement made by Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday, concerning the tariff situation between Germany and the United States. "But," he said, "if Germany should increase the bounty on sugar, America may increase the surtax. Therefore, abolish the bounty, avoid the surtax, and give the nation cheap sugar."

In regard to the insurance question, he declared that German companies were beginning to complain of the new ordinances. It would be better, in his judgment, to make the administration of insurance affairs an imperial and not a Prussian concern, and at the same time reform the system. He was not satisfied, he said, that its twenty-fifth anniversary saw the empire better any greater than it was at its foundation. "It is the empire," he declared, "that is impoverishing the people."

Chancellor von Hohenlohe, whose voice was so hoarse as to be hardly audible, read an answer drafted by Dr. von Boetticher, Imperial Minister of the Interior, to Herr von Kardorff's accusation that the Ministers were engaged in quarrels between themselves.

This charge, the Chancellor declared, was entirely without foundation in fact. His programme, he said, was still the same as that he had announced upon assuming the office of Chancellor of the Empire. While there are differences of opinion between the various members of the Ministry, the Chancellor admitted, in the same way that similar differences exist between all men dealing in business, the aim and policy of the Cabinet Ministers are the same.

Prince Hohenlohe declared that there had been no differences of opinion between himself and Herr von Koeller, late Prussian Minister of the Interior, but unpleasantnesses had arisen, he said, which he was sorry he could not remove.

The Chancellor announced that the common-law measures against the Socialists would be persisted in, because the peaceable portion of the nation had a right to be protected against the results of inflammatory agitation.

Dr. Enneccerus, National Liberal, who sits for Oldenburg, demanded that care be taken that the friendly relations with the United States be maintained.

NAVAL BATTALION RECEPTION

Drill, Too, on Board the New-Hampshire—Prize to Second Division for Marksmanship.

The First Naval Battalion held a drill and reception last night on board the training ship New-Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street.

Orders had been issued for a drill of the four divisions of the battalion, and an inspection by Mayor Strong. The Mayor was unable to attend, and he sent the President of the Board of Aldermen to represent him.

The full strength of the battalion, 875 officers and men, were present. There was more than double that number of visitors to see the drill.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock when the Mayor's representative arrived, accompanied by Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works; Lieuts. Hodges and Haine, representing the United States Government, and Col. Herbert L. Satterlee of Gov. Morton's military staff. They were saluted by the Naval Battalion Band. Shortly afterward Capt. Fields of the schoolship St. Mary's joined the party. Adjts. Weaver and Palis of the Seventh Regiment were also among the visitors, with James De Forest Barton.

When the drills began, the large bridge on the spar deck served for a gallery from which some of the visitors looked on the marching. There were also various exercises, such as broadsword and sabre contests, and other athletic exhibitions.

There was one prize awarded. This was a handsome silver cup, known as the Duncan Cup, the award for rifle supremacy at the Creedmoor range. It was held last year by the First Division of the battalion. It was awarded last night to the Second Division. President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, in the Mayor's name, presented it to the division.

The battalion was in command of Commander J. W. Miller, with his staff, Lieut. Commander G. E. Kent, Surgeon H. H. Butts, Navigator Greene, and Paymaster John Agar.

After the various drills there was music, a collation, and dancing, until after midnight.

MUSIC AT CALVARY CHURCH

Special Service at Which "The Last Judgment" Was Given.

A large and appreciative audience was present last evening at the twenty-second special musical service at Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

The work performed was "The Last Judgment," by Spohr. It was given in its entirety for the third time at Calvary.

The soloists were Winthrop Salter, treble; Henri Stringer, alto; MacKenzi Gordon, tenor, and Bowman Ralston, bass.

The chorus was made up of the boys and men of the choir, forty in number. Such dramatic numbers as "Praise His Awful Name," and "Destroyed in Babylon," were given with great power and intensity, while the quartet and chorus, "Blest Are the Departed," was delivered with great delicacy.

The solo honors were shared by Mr. Ralston and Master Salter. The former sang his one great number with splendid vigor and declamatory power, while the latter sang all the solo, soprano work with absolute purity of tone.

At the close, the organist and choirmaster, Dr. Clement Gale, received many warm congratulations. He is a Bachelor of Arts, and Doctor of Music of Oxford.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:25 A. M.—178 Chambers Street, Gibson & Lenze; damage trifling.
6:45 A. M.—20 West Sixty-third Street, Lizzie Osberger; damage slight.
9 A. M.—12 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, William Retsch; damage, $30.
9:21 A. M.—92 Willett Street, tenement; damage trifling.
10:15 A. M.—95 Second Avenue, Louis Hoffman; damage, $200.
12:15 P. M.—343 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, A. Lascher; damage slight.
1:05 P. M.—135 West Thirty-seventh Street, John Clancy; damage trifling.
4:15 P. M.—5 Baxter Street; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHILTON, Wis., Dec. 10.—Fires at opposite ends of this town started late last night, it is suspected by an incendiary, and it was after 1 o'clock this morning before the flames were under control. The first fire was in the Western House, and the second in the mill of the Chilton Store and Milling Company. Both were destroyed; also a blacksmith's shop; total loss, $23,000.

DYERSBURG, Tenn., Dec. 10.—Five of the best brick buildings in town were destroyed by fire this morning. Three destructive fires have occurred here within three months and are all thought to have been incendiary.

A Christmas present that's always present, reminding of the giver—Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen. Ask your stationer or L. E. Waterman Co., 157 Broadway.—Adv.

WOULD RESTRICT SALOONS

REPORT MADE TO GOVERNMENT CLUB E ON THE SUBJECT.

Views Respecting License Fees and Location of Drinking Places—Sunday-Opening Resolution Tabled.

Good Government E discussed the excise question last night. A report was presented by a committee appointed to consider the subject in which it was recommended that no license for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted to any saloon within 300 feet of a church or schoolhouse, hospital, or factory, or to any person who had been convicted of crime or twice convicted of any offense against the excise law.

It was also suggested that the license fees should be $1,000 for saloons, $500 for hotels, $300 for clubs, and $250 for wine, ale, or beer license; that the number of saloons should be restricted to one in every 500 of the population, confined to one on a block, and that the consents of the owners of the property on the block should be first obtained to the issuance of the license, and that the owner of the property used as a liquor saloon should be held responsible in penal damages for any violation of the excise law upon the property so leased by him.

The committee also favored the appointment of a single Excise Commissioner, to be appointed by the Mayor and responsible to him only, and that police officers in uniform should be permitted to enter licensed places at all hours. These recommendations were adopted.

A resolution was adopted that the granting of so-called "local option" to large cities would not satisfactorily settle the Sunday question.

There was a supplementary report presented by the committee dealing with the question of open saloons on Sunday, in which it was said that the committee could not recommend the passage of any law legalizing Sunday opening, but if Sunday opening be allowed at all it should be only on special licenses, for the grant of which a high license fee should be required; but if Sunday opening be not allowed, clubs and hotels should not be allowed the privilege of selling liquors on Sunday.

This report developed opposition by several prominent members of the club. A. Augustus Johnson, the President; the Rev. Dr. William N. Dunnell, and the Rev. Mr. Cutter advocated the adoption of the recommendation against Sunday opening, while Edward W. Page and the Rev. Munroe Royce, of The Churchman, argued that the club should make no declaration in the matter.

Mr. Page was in favor of Sunday opening under certain restrictions, in deference to the wishes of a large section of the population below Fourteenth Street, who, he argued, were anxious to enjoy their beer on Sunday, which was particularly the case with the large German population on the east side of the city.

The Rev. Mr. Royce said that the club should not touch the liquor question at all. He thought it was actual cruelty to interfere with the enjoyment of the poor man on the only day that he could devote to his pleasure after working all the week.

After a discussion which continued until a late hour, the resolutions which referred to the Sunday opening question were laid on the table.

TALKED ABOUT EXCISE REFORM.

Liquor Law Explained by Messrs. Chapman and Fulton.

John Jay Chapman and Thomas K. Fulton of the Excise Reform Association interested an audience of friends and members of Good Government Club P last evening at 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street by explaining the present liquor law for this State and giving their opinions as to what it is and what it should be.

Mr. Fulton began by remarking that the Sunday closing phase of the question seemed to have given undue prominence by agitators to-day, since, in reality, it was but a minor factor compared with the great question of restricting the liquor traffic.

He added that New-Yorkers were woefully ignorant of the question, and to illustrate this he asked all those who could tell how much a saloon license cost in this city to raise their hands. Not one hand in the audience went up.

In comparing the different State laws, Mr. Fulton read an interesting letter from Judge J. W. F. White of Pittsburg, a prominent jurist, lauding high license, which has been in vogue in Pennsylvania for nearly a decade.

"The law," said the Judge, "has worked a reformation. It has emancipated politicians and political parties from the sale of liquors and the evils of intemperance. It has resulted in excluding many bad characters from the liquor business."

The Brooks law, as it is called in Pennsylvania, gives the licensing power into the courts, and does away with local excise boards. It is one of the desiderata of the Excise Reform Association.

Mr. Chapman, in the first part of his speech, advocated this reform in the New-York law, and then spoke of restrictions to the traffic.

"Four years ago," he said, "the Excise Reform Association set about to find out the cause of several great evils that were notorious.

"We saw a great liquor party in politics; we saw a system of blackmail, and we saw the brewers collecting their debts through the agency of the Board of Excise. The three were all connected and worked together. The liquor party grew out of an attempt of the liquor dealers to escape blackmail.

"Both the blackmail and the debt-collecting system could be traced to the powers intrusted to the Board of Excise.

"The great need of an excise law is to break down the power of the Board of Excise; this is an anomaly in our system of government."

In concluding, Mr. Chapman said that this feature of the question would be one to which the Excise Committee of the Chamber of Commerce would undoubtedly devote much consideration in the drafting of its bill.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL QUESTION

England Investigating the Shooting of Purser Bane at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 10.—Purser James H. Bane of the British steamship Engineer was severely wounded by several stray bullets fired by the rioting screwmen during the labor troubles last Spring. He was confined several weeks at the Touro Infirmary, but eventually recovered and went home to England.

The British Government is making an international issue with the United States over the affair. Gov. Foster is in receipt of a communication from Secretary Olney in regard to the levee disturbances, and asking what steps have been taken toward bringing offenders to trial.

Gov. Foster referred the matter to Attorney General Cunningham for an investigation, and to-day the inquiry began by examining the records of the criminal court, the inquiry having special reference to the wounding of Purser Bane.

There are on file two indictments against three men, each charging shooting with intent to murder. These cases have never been called for trial.

DOCTOR ACCUSED OF ELECTION FRAUD

Said to Live in Lawrence and to Have Voted in Far Rockaway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Dec. 10.—Dr. J. Carl Schmuck of this place has been arrested on a charge of having voted illegally at the local election held last September. Dr. Schmuck owns a house in this village, and another in Lawrence, which is in another election district. It is charged that he was a resident of Lawrence and voted here.

The doctor's family moved to the Lawrence house several months ago, but he claims that he retained his residence in this place. Dr. Schmuck has furnished bail and says that he will demand an immediate trial.

His friends assert that his arrest is a result of his removal from office as a member of the Sewerage Commission, which was due to the Trustees declaring that the doctor was no longer a resident of Far Rockaway. Dr. Schmuck is a member of the village Health Board.

Killed Himself by a Safe Explosion.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Dec. 10.—One of a gang of burglars who have been operating at various grain elevators in this county evidently killed himself at 2 o'clock this morning by blowing open S. S. Wright's safe in his elevator, at Five Forks. Neighbors heard the crash, rushed out, saw the elevator office ablaze, and the form of a man lying helpless on the floor in the flames. The elevator, worth over $5,000, was destroyed, also 1,000 bushels of corn and 500 bushels of wheat, as well as the contents of the Post Office, and ticket and freight office adjoining.

PIANO MEN HAVE A RECEPTION

Meet and Have a Jolly Time—Some of the Guests—Favor Having Democratic Convention Here.

The Piano Manufacturers' Association of New-York and Vicinity held last night its fifth annual reception in the Union Square Hotel, Union Square. The meeting was altogether social, and little business was transacted beyond the passing of a resolution which indorsed the action of the Board of Trade and Transportation in its efforts to bring the big political conventions to New-York City.

In passing this resolution, which was moved by R. M. Walters, the assocation said that the selection of New-York City as the site of the Democratic Convention would be to the general business interests of the city.

Among those who accepted the invitation of the association to be present last evening were Justice Van Wyck, Judge J. H. McCarthy, Recorder Goff, and Mayor Strong.

The following committee was appointed to co-operate with the Board of Trade and Transportation: R. M. Walters, William Steinway, Robert F. Tilney of the Webber Piano Company, Robert Proddow of the Estey Piano Company, and A. C. James of the James & Holmstrom Piano Company.

The piano men last evening were very jolly. They made little pretense of business beyond the passing of the resolution. The proceedings were free and easy, and there were no pianos present to remind them of business. In an adjoining room two large tables were spread with a cold collation and unlimited champagne. Those of the piano men who did not like champagne were provided with two enormous bowls of punch, which seemed never to grow empty.

Among those present were R. M. Bent, Robert Proddow, T. T. Fisher, Fred Lohr, Samuel Hazleton, A. C. James, S. P. Bach, H. D. Pearse, E. H. Taylor, and A. W. Foster.

When the supper was over the piano men divided up into groups and discussed the various interests of the trade and the influences of the tariff upon such trade.

FERRYBOAT FIGHT MAY PROVE FATAL

Two Italians Held to Await the Result of Anderson's Injuries.

Ruonullo Raffelo, a peddler of 185 Bleecker Street, and Alphonso Sarmello, a blacksmith, of Stamford, Conn., were charged before Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, with stabbing Andrew Anderson of 24 Cheever Place, Brooklyn, Monday night on a ferry boat of the Hamilton Avenue line, while on his way to this city.

Anderson and a friend were on their way to Bayonne to work when Anderson got into a quarrel with Sarmello. Several blows were struck when Anderson fell to the deck with a stab-wound in the back.

Several of the passengers and deck-hands held Sarmello and his companion, Raffelo, until the arrival of the boat in this city, when they were turned over to the police.

Anderson was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, but was unable to appear in court yesterday, and Magistrate Flammer remanded the prisoners to await the result of Anderson's injuries.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Actors' Fund Benefit.—Among the purchasers of boxes for the Actors' Fund benefit at the Broadway Theatre, for next Friday afternoon are Sir Henry Irving, Agnes Ethel, and Mrs. Barney Williams. The dramatic features of the entertainment will be furnished by Mr. Irving, Ellen Terry, Olga Nethersole, and Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre company. The company features and special acts will be rendered by John Drew and Maud Adams, Eudaline Jerome Fraz Williams, Elita Proctor Otis, Mabel Love, John Le Hay, Mr. Wright, the Japanese dancers from "The Shop Girl," and the quartet from "His Excellency."

—May Sue Mr. Aronson.—James T. Powers is still uncertain whether he will play the leading character in "Gentleman Joe" when it is presented at the Bijou Theatre or not. He was engaged by Rudolph Aronson to play the part, and on the strength of that engagement he has declined several good offers. Mr. Powers now insists that the play shall not be produced unless he plays the leading role. Mr. Aronson declares that if he does not get the part he will sue the Aronsons for breach of contract.

—A New Opera Company.—There will be a new opera company in existence next season, to be called the De Koven-Smith Opera Company, and to be managed by Charles E. Evans and W. D. Mann. These gentlemen have signed a contract with De Koven and Smith, by the terms of which they are to have exclusive control for several years of all operas composed by them, and they will be produced by this new company. The first of them is to be presented at the Herald Square Theatre next September.

—Henry Irving's Last Week.—The list of plays for next week, the last of the engagement of Sir Henry Irving at Abbey's Theatre, is announced as follows: Monday and Tuesday, "Macbeth"; Wednesday, "Nance Oldfield" and "The Bells"; Thursday, "Journeys End in Lovers Meeting" and "The Lyons Mail"; Friday, "Charles I."; Saturday matinée, "Becket," with Saturday night to be announced later. The sale of seats will begin to-morrow morning.

—Gladys Wallis to Close.—All the members of the Gladys Wallis company have received their two weeks' notice of the closing of the tour in Washington next Saturday night. "Panchon" has not proved a great drawing card, and Manager Duane has secured a new play for the star, which does not require so large a cast. He closes the season to prepare for this production and to reduce his company. Several of the present members have been re-engaged.

—A New Play.—"Benedict Arnold," a new play in five acts, by Richard Golden, will be presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on the afternoon of Dec. 27, for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital for Children. Henry Jewett will assume the title role, and if the piece proves a success he will star in it. Mr. Jewett was leading man with Julia Marlowe two years ago, and was with Richard Mansfield last season.

—The Hollands

THE HEBREW FAIR.

The Hebrew fair, in Madison Square Garden, is now complete in all departments, and every booth, pagoda, the workshop of the technical schools, and the many other departments are in full working order. Large crowds gathered at the many booths last night, and admired the innumerable beautiful articles on display.

At the laboratory of the Hebrew Technical Institute, a complete set of machinery was in operation, and a number of the pupils were busily engaged at the lathes and work benches. All of the departments of the institute were represented, and furnished samples of their products.

The Oriental smoking parlor of the cigar and tobacco booth was visited by many young men, who enjoyed a few quiet puffs in the cozy chibouk while sipping a cup of coffee or a glass of liqueur. This very attractive department is in charge of Mrs. Albert F. Hochstadter and her assistants, who are among the most popular ladies of the fair. They have decorated this favorite nook for smokers in Turkish style, and the draperies, hangings, and decorations are genuine Turkish fabrics.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association Booth contains some of the rarest displays to be found in the Garden. The contest for the handsome purple velvet smoking jacket for the most energetic worker for the fair is creating a strong rivalry, and votes are coming in very rapidly. The booth is in charge of Percival S. Menken, President; Falk Younker, Secretary; Levi Hershfield, Robert Cohen, Edwin M. Schwarz, Julius Levy, Edward C. Stone, William Lewinson, M. H. Newman, Dr. Lewis S. Rosenstiel, Isaac Newton Lewis, and a number of young ladies.

Isaac S. Isaacs,
Editor in Chief of The Fair Journal.

The Aguilar Library stand contains a very large stock of autograph volumes, among which are some very rare specimens. Bronson Howard will to-morrow evening act as auctioneer in a sale of four autograph copies of Henry Irving's "Addresses on the Drama," which will go to the highest bidder. The tables on that occasion will be in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hutton, Miss Marguerite Merington, Mrs. Kate Douglas Riggs, and other well-known writers. This booth is being cared for by Mrs. Eugene S. Benjamin, Mrs. Alfred Meyer, Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mrs. Mark Ash, Miss Pauline Auerbach, Mrs. Morris W. Benjamin, Miss Florine Bach, Miss Agnes Bach, Miss Birdie Blum, Miss Lily Blum, Miss Madeleine Beer, Miss Frances A. Benjamin, Miss Florence Benjamin, Miss Emma Callman, Miss Frances Cahn.

Mrs. Washington Irving Davis, Miss Estele Davis, Miss Lena Davidson, Miss Rosa Davidson, Miss Frida Davidson, Miss Estelle Dittenhoefer, Miss Frances Eckman, Miss Stella Friend, Miss Julia Falkenauer, Miss Clara Friedman, Miss Clara Friedlander, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Milton Guttermann, Mrs. Richard Gotthelf, Miss Cora Guggenheim, Miss Amy Goldsmith, Miss Theresa Gutman, Miss Josephine Gutman, Miss Caroline Gutman, Miss Helene Guitterman, Miss Clara Gruntal.

Miss Alice Gruntal, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Miss Rosalie Hays, Miss Ida Hoffman, Miss Belle Herzog, Miss Stella Hamerslough, Miss Julia Hirshorn, Miss Eva Halle, Miss Minnie Isaacs, Miss Alice Isaacs, Mrs. Isaiah Josephi, Miss Rose Kaufman.

Mrs. David Leventritt, Mrs. Albert Loeb, Mrs. Napoleon Levy, Miss Millie Levin, Miss Blanche Levy, Miss Edith Lichtenauer, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Mortimer M. Menkin, Miss Nellie Mawson, Miss Blanche Moses.

Miss Harold Nathan, Mrs. Louis Reckendorfer, Miss Gertrude Rothschild, Miss Ida Rosenheim, Miss Selma Rosenheim, Miss Birdie Rosenheim, Mrs. Samuel Strauss, Mrs. Charles Strauss, Mrs. Abe N. Stein, Miss Laura Solomons.

Miss Helen Shire, Miss Sophie Seligsberg, Miss Frances Seligsberg, Miss Elvira Solis, Miss Betty Spiegelberg, Miss Jennie Schlesinger, Miss Hattie Schlesinger, Miss Jennie Spear, Miss Amy Thurnauer, Miss Sadie Van Praag, Miss Louise Waterman, Miss Emily Woolf, Miss Grace Werner, Mrs. A. Philip Zemanski, Edward Beer, Sylvan Eler, S. Banner, Charles Callman, Arthur Caon, Felix Gernsheim, Arthur Guitterman, Benedict Gruntal, Leo Gutman, Eugene Hellman, Barry Hochstadter, Sidney Hochstadter Paul Herzog, Oswald Jacobi, Edward Lyons, Julian C. Levi, Otto Metzger, Hendricks Nathan, Otto Rosenheim, Louis Rothschild, Renee Sichel, Gustav Tuska, Henry Van Praag.

The art gallery, which occupies the entire space under the galleries on the Fourth Avenue side, is superior to any loan exhibition seen at any previous fair. One hundred and fifty pictures are hung, and they represent in value more than $400,000, for which amount the pictures are insured. A few of the most prominent and valuable paintings are:

"In the Land of Promise," by Charles Ulrich, loaned by William T. Evans.

"The Storm," by Bouguereau, loaned by M. Knoedler & Co.

"Far from Home," by Bouguereau, loaned by Solomon Loeb.

"Court Jesters in the Ante-Chamber of the Louvre," by E. de Zamacois, loaned by G. Mannheimer.

"Watching Turkeys," by Jules Breton, loaned by the Messrs. Durand-Ruel.

"Cattle," by Troyon; loaned by Samuel Untermeyer.

"The Falling Rocket," (a nocturne in black and gold,) by Whistler; loaned by Samuel Untermeyer.

A head, by J. J. Henner; loaned by E. Blumenstiel.

"Wedding Feast," by Henry Mosler; loaned by the artist.

"Worshipping at a Tomb," by J. L. Gérôme; loaned by A. Blumenstiel.

"Under the Greenwood," by George Inness; loaned by T. J. Briggs.

"The Duke of Wellington," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A.; loaned by Blakeslee & Co.

"The Flag of Truce," by A. de Neuville; loaned by Louis Stern.

A landscape by Daubigny; loaned by Louis Stern.

In the large display of fans the one loaned by Mrs. L. A. Dresser attracts the most attention. The leaves are painted by the following artists: J. L. Gérôme, Sanchez Perrière, E. Bernè Bellecour, Martine Rico, Louis Alvarez, Jules Worms, I. Van Kemendy, Leo Herman, Toby Rosenthal, Herman Kaulbach, Chevillard, Firmin Gerard, José Jiminez Arande, Ruben Santora, Charles Delort, Maurice Leloir, C. Detti, R. Madrazo, and Eugene Lambert.

The first copy of The Fair Journal made its appearance yesterday and called forth many congratulations for the editor in chief of the paper, Isaac S. Isaacs, and Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, the business manager. The Journal contains many excellent articles by the editors and some prominent ladies and gentlemen connected with the fair. It is neatly printed, and gives an abundance of news.

The large edition was speedily sold at 10 cents per copy.

The receipts for Monday are claimed to be the largest ever taken in on the first day of such an enterprise in this city. The amount is $43,811.20 of actual receipts of the day at the Garden, to which is added $26,027.77, which amount was collected by the different committees who solicited subscriptions before the opening. The itemized statement of Monday's receipts is:

Flower stand, Mrs. I. Straus, Chairman.	$4,289.60
Candy stand, Mrs. Lewis May	7,210.28
Temple Beth-El, Mrs. L. Kohn	3,775.78
Ladies' Auxiliary Society Mount Sinai Hospital, Mrs. M. H. Moses, Mrs. I. Beer	3,095.38
Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League, Montefiore Home, Miss A. Simon	2,446.65
West End Synagogue, Mrs. C. Lewis	1,147.80
Art Gallery, Mrs. W. Einstein	1,490.00
Aguilar Library, Mrs. Annie N. Meyer	536.93
Kindergarten Society, Mrs. L. Wallach	574.49
Post Office, Miss Annetta Kohn	76.15
Ladies' Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mrs. Louis Lavanburg	4,669.90
Temple Emanu-El, the Rev. Dr. Silverman	2,419.48
The Fair Journal, Mrs. A. Kohut	100.00
Hebrew Tech. School for Girls, Mrs. M. D. Louis	131.55
Ahawath Chesed, Mrs. T. Richman	882.20
Ahawath Chesed, Mrs. B. Leerberger	309.57
Rodolph Sholem, Mrs. Weinhandler	285.00
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Mrs. Morris Goodhart	242.00
Ladies' Auxiliary, Montefiore Home, Mrs. S. Borg	359.03
Furniture Department, Mr. B. H. Herts.	679.00
Educational Alliance, Mrs. S. Greenbaum	559.18
Educational Workers, Mrs. H. Cohen	59.75
Beth Israel Hospital, Mrs. A. Marcus	49.47
Grocery and Liquor Department, Mr. H. Sonn	440.80
Jewish Theological Seminary and Young Men's Hebrew Association, Miss R. Englander	55
Theatre tickets, &c., Miss Frohman	4.00
Temple Israel, Mrs. D. P. Hays	1,125.85
Brightside Day Nursery, Miss I. Clemons, and P. Barnard	124.47
Restaurant, Mr. I. Blumenthal	97.05
Coat room	250.00
Ticket office	1,315.15
Total	$43,811.20

The concerts yesterday afternoon and evening by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band evoked numerous plaudits. Victor Herbert, the musical director, arranges popular programmes, including instrumental solos.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. G. Gotthell, Isidor Straus, James H. Hoffman, Albert F. Hochstadter, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Mrs. Joseph Silverman, Mrs. Walter Schiffer, Mrs. Albert F. Hochstadter, Miss Amelia Cane, Samuel J. Newman, Mrs. Fender, B. B. Hoffman, Mrs. M. L. Toplitz, Miss Ida Rothschild, Mrs. Robert Wels, Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mrs. J. Heavenrich, Mrs. F. Goldsmith, Mrs. W. Sparger, Mrs. E. Whitehead, Mrs. N. Straus, Mrs. E. E. Dreyfous, Mrs. T. Rosener, Mrs. H. Elsas, Mrs. G. Jacoby, Miss H. Hecht, Mrs. L. R. Block, Miss B. Heavenrich, Miss D. Heavenrich, Miss F. Sidenberg, Miss F. Jacoby, Miss E. Friedman, Miss V. Sinsheimer, Miss B. Ansbacher, Miss E. Levy, Miss H. Frank.

Miss F. Rohler, Miss T. Rheinhart, Miss M. Samuels, Miss H. Shongood, Miss C. Baum, Miss S. Baum, Miss Rosenberg, Miss Sanders, Mrs. Seelig, Miss R. Bernstein, Miss F. Marks, Miss R. Levy, Miss T. Kasfor, Miss R. Kastor, Miss E. Wallach, Miss Z. Fellman, Miss R. Fellman, Miss D. Birnbaum, Miss Fried, Miss C. Simon, Miss R. Davison, Miss B. Davison.

Miss Asch, Miss Eva Leseen, Miss Helen Goodman, Miss Carrie Rothschild, Miss Minnie Ross, Miss Leonie Kleinert, Miss Rieta Scofield, Miss Tessie Levy, Miss Carrie Levy, Miss Louisa Popper, Miss Becky Popper, Miss Helen Millus, Miss Daisy Millus, Miss Martha Lichtenstein, Miss Eva Herzog, Miss Minnie Elsner, Miss Rose Lewis, Mrs. M. Tannenbaum, Mrs. M. Strasburger, Mrs. J. Wertheimer, Mrs. A. Cohen, Mrs. D. Hochstadter, Mrs. H. Nathan, Mrs. A. Bernhard, Mrs. O. N. Arnold, Mrs. J. Hahlo, Miss A. Gruntal, Miss C. Gruntal, Miss F. C. Cahn.

Miss B. Einstein, Miss E. Josephthal, Miss S. Van Praag, Miss R. Kauffman, Miss A. Callman, Miss S. B. Hammerslough, Miss M. H. Lang, Miss S. Moses, Miss A. Moses, Miss B. Rosenheim, Miss S. Rosenheim, Miss C. Frankenthal, Miss Heidelberg, Miss L. Leixelheimer, Miss M. Popper, Miss Offenbach, Miss Ottenheimer, Miss C. Jacobs, Miss E. Jacobs, Miss Wallach, Miss Halle, Miss F. Rosenheim, Miss Menken, Miss Bertha Frank, Miss Jeanette Ahrens, Miss B. Zeckendorf.

Miss A. Hecht, Miss L. Hecht, Miss E. Mann, Miss B. Newman, Miss C. Newman, Miss S. Sidenberg, Miss M. Bettman, Miss R. Goldsmith, Mrs. W. Zeckendorf, Miss Hattie Rothschild, Miss Claire Fellman, Miss Lulu Heine, Miss Milly Heine, Miss Ada C. Rau, Mrs. Adolph Schwob, Mrs. Max Heilborn, Mrs. S. Pursch, Mrs. J. Levy, Mrs. S. King, Mrs. S. Bacharach, Mrs. H. Caro, Mrs. R. Schleestein, Mrs. S. B. Toplitz, Miss Mamie Mitchell, Miss Effie Gutman, Miss Lulie Giles, Miss Birdie Spencer, Miss Minnie Froehlein, Miss Rose Topiltz, Miss Selma Lisner.

Miss Blanche Pursch, Miss Belle Sohn, Miss Josie Froellich, Miss Paula Zobel, Miss Ray Salinger, Miss B. Levine, Miss Ernestine Benedick, Miss Martha Filer, Miss S. Lansburg, Miss Ida Jacobs, Miss Ray Baer, Miss Kaskel, Miss Samuels, Miss Florence Warsaw, Miss Julia Burchard, Miss Julia Lasker, Miss Martha Sanger, Miss Josie Sanger, Mrs. D. Taylor, Mrs. S. J. Newman, Miss B. Lichtenstein, Miss Florence S. Newman, Miss E. Ahrens, Miss Ida Seligman, Miss V. Miller.

Miss Edna Miller, Mrs. M. S. Harris, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. B. B. Hoffman, Miss Lillie Newborg, Miss Daisy Newborg, Miss Dorothy Flinn, Miss Martha Kohn, Miss E. Joachim, Miss Lulu Schwab, Miss Alma Schwab, O. Taussig, Charles Spear, Henry Fendler, Dr. S. Tynberg, Dr. Leo Rosenberg, S. Sanders, G. Sanders, L. Cramer, R. A. B. Dayton, Alfred P. Schoen, Harry Content, W. E. Johnson, Frank Elgar.

C. C. Roumage, F. M. Hale, F. Vilmar, T. J. Burton, A. L. Simpson, Max J. Bernheim, Joe G. Dreyfus, Howard S. Gans, Benedict H. Gruntal, James A. Goldsmith, Paul M. Herzog, Edgar M. Johnson, Oswald N. Jacoby, Arnold Kohler, Arthur Lehman, Authur Lorsch, Charles Waxelbaum, Arthur Cahn, S. M. Banner, Henry Van Praag, George Thurnauer, Harry G. Hochstadter, Sidney G. Hochstadter.

Mrs. Rebekah Kohut,
Business Manager of The Fair Journal.

Would Have Parade in September.

Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle has received the following letter in regard to the suggestion he made relating to the changing of date from July 4 to Sept. 16 for the great joint parade of the Federal and Confederate veterans of the civil war:

Dear Sir: I am moved to write you from seeing a letter in the New-York papers of to-day, have been waiting patiently to see if some one would not make just that suggestion, more particularly on account of the weather. The veterans are no longer the boys of 1861-1865, and can do but little marching at best. I want to be one of the marching column, but dear me! I could never do it on the Fourth of July again.

Your historical suggestion reminds me that my great-grandsire did fight in the battle of Long Island in Capt. Stuart's company, from Chatham, Conn. I did join the S. A. R. on his record. September is warm enough. Stir it up all along the line, General; it will meet with universal favor, I am sure, and you will receive the universal thanks of those who would go in September who cannot in July. My record is very meagre, still I am called a veteran. You will pardon me for this liberty I take. With respect, I am, yours truly, C. A. PELTON.

Mr. Skinner Leaves the Committee.

E. V. Skinner has resigned as a member of the Tammany Executive Committee from the Twenty-first Assembly District, and the Executive Committee has accepted the resignation and placed Matthew Donohue in temporary charge of the district, pending the primaries.

Mr. Skinner and Mr. Donohue have been at odds about district affairs for some time. At the last primaries for the election of delegates to the various local conventions there was so much dissatisfaction that a new primary was ordered and Mr. Donohue's forces succeeded in defeating Mr. Skinner's ticket.

Republican Primaries in Kings.

The Kings County Republican Committee, at a meeting last night, ratified the action of its Executive Committee, which fixed on Dec. 19 as the date for the primaries.

BLAME A MAN NOW DEAD

Bridge Officials Tell of the Collision That Killed Two Men.

THE SIGNALS HAD BEEN TAKEN OUT

A Ball Signal, the Train Dispatcher Says, Was Not Lighted, and It Would Have Prevented the Accident.

Coroner Joseph A. Kene of Brooklyn and a jury began last night their inquest into the cause of the collision on the bridge in the fog on the morning of Nov. 19, by which Conductor Thomas F. Cooper and George E. Grainto, a passenger, were killed.

The inquest was not concluded, but it went far enough to show in detail the loose management of the bridge and the inadequate and careless methods adopted for the safety of the 160,000 persons who use the great structure every day in the week.

It was clearly proved, first of all, that there have been no automatic safety signals in use on the incoming track at the Brooklyn terminal during the many months that have intervened since this so-called improvement in the terminal facilities was commenced. These safety signals were torn away when work on the new terminal was commenced.

In this connection it was shown by Coroner Kene, by the testimony of Train Dispatcher O'Donnell, that if these signals had been in operation the accident could not have happened.

It was shown, further, that the only person charged, in that emergency in the fog, with the responsibility of stopping the train that caused the collision, was Cooper, the conductor who was killed. Under the rules, he should have climbed down from the rear platform of his train and picked his way over the ties to the roadway, at the risk of falling through the structure, to the river, and then should have run back with his lantern toward the following train. It was proved the fog was so thick that Cooper's lantern could not have been seen unless he got within a dozen feet of the man on the head platform of the advancing train.

The inquest was held in the Kings County Court House, in Brooklyn. Assistant District Attorney Callahan conducted the examination of the witnesses, and the families of the victims, Cooper and Grainto, were represented respectively by James C. Cropsey and Gibson Putzel.

The first witness was Chief Engineer C. C. Martin of the bridge. He described the general system of switches and signals on the bridge. Prior to the beginning of work on the new Brooklyn terminal, he testified, the incoming track at the Brooklyn end of the bridge was equipped with three automatic saftey signals. These signals were temporarily abandoned when the improvements commenced, and had not since been put in use.

Questioned in regard to the abandonment of these signals Mr. Martin said they were very good if they worked all right, but for himself he preferred the plan which he had adopted of sending out a flagman to conduct the movements of incoming trains.

Superintendent Martin read from the bridge book of rules a rule providing that, in case of stoppage in fog or because of danger, the rear conductor of a train must leave the train at once and go back with a flag or lantern to stop the next train following. This imperative rule, the Superintendent said, had been flagrantly violated by Conductor Cooper, who did not leave his platform, although the train had twice stopped, and was proceeding slowly when the train behind crashed into it at the full cable speed of ten miles an hour.

Owing to the dense fog, Mr. Martin said, one train was withdrawn the morning of the accident, thus increasing the headway from one and a half minutes to one and three-quarter minutes. Under this headway the trains over the cable would travel 1,308 feet apart. Granito was on the platform, against the rules.

The Superintendent said he would not trust any mechanical device in a fog.

Mrs. Maggie Emerson of 241 East Thirty-eighth Street, this city, was called as a witness. She had been a passenger on Cooper's train. She said she was so nervous at the time of the collision she could tell nothing about it. Train Dispatcher Charles O'Donnell of the bridge said that owing to the lack of available force he had only two flagmen out along the track at the time of the collision.

O'Donnell said there was a ball signal near the place of the collision, which should have been lighted by a flagman, but the witness said he could not swear that this ball signal was lighted. He was inclined to think that if it was lighted it should have prevented the accident.

O'Donnell, on cross-examination, stated that if the automatic signals had been in use, and had worked all right, the accident could not have happened. These signals, he said, had not been in operation since work was begun on the new Brooklyn terminal. The witness said it was the duty of Switchman Fenske to place the ball signal.

"Do you know of any reason why the automatic signals were not in use?" O'Donness was asked.

"I do not," he said.

Dr. L. Walmsley, the hospital doctor, testified to the nature of the injuries of Cooper and Grainto.

Trainmaster John W. Prince of the bridge repeated what Superintendent Martin had said, to the effect that it was the express duty of Conductor Cooper to leave his platform, get on the roadway with his lantern, and run back and stop the following train. The collision, he swore, was wholly due to Cooper's failure to comply with the rules.

Lawyer Putzel, representing Grainto's family, asked the witness several questions, the effect of which was to inquire of the trainmaster if he could swear that, in the dense fog prevailing, it was likely that Conductor Cooper would have been seen by the forward conductor on the following train, even if he had gone back.

Prince said that the fog was the densest he ever saw in his life. He would swear, he said, that he could not see twenty feet. He would swear that Cooper would have had to get closer than twenty feet to the conductor on the following train to have stopped that train.

The inquest was adjourned to Thursday night.

ELECTION INSPECTORS ARRESTED

Three More of Long Island City's Alleged Fraudulent Officials Are Under Indictment.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 10.—There were four Inspectors of Election in the First District of the Fourth Ward of this city. Three of them were arrested this evening, having been indicted by the Grand Jury. The fourth one is also under indictment, but up to a late hour he had not been arrested, and the authorities said that they were satisfied that he had left the city.

The men arrested were Henry J. Blanc of 52 Halsey Street, Leonard Tracy of 220 Franklin Street, and Elias V. Merikle of 77 Munson Street. Each was held by County Judge Garretson in $2,000 bonds for appearance to-morrow morning.

Other indictments, as a result of the alleged election frauds in this city, have been expected for several days. After the arrest of City Clerk Thomas J. Murphy and Election Inspector Charles J. Sheridan, the Grand Jury continued its investigation into the alleged frauds in connection with the Mayoralty election, and the arrests to-day were the first made. The three men taken into custody anticipated that they would be indicted, for it was given out that for two days certain members of the Jefferson Party had been waiting in the City Hall to give bonds for the inspectors in the event of their arrest.

The Inspector who has not been arrested is John Gunther. He lives in Fulton Avenue, and, it is said, has not been at home for some time. Gunther and Merikle were Republican Inspectors, and Blanc and Tracy Jefferson Democrats.

While the bail bonds of the accused men were being prepared the news of their arrest had spread throughout the lower end of the city, and some of the leaders of the Jefferson Party arrived at the Court House in haste. Joseph P. Madden, who has received from the City Clerk the certificate of election as Mayor, and Joseph Cassidy, Alderman of the Second Ward, and also an Excise Commissioner, were the first to reach the court. They watched closely all the details of getting the Inspectors out on bail.

It is said that Inspector Gunther is living in Summer Street, Waterbury, Conn., and that he will be brought back in time for trial at the present session of the court. Gunther, a few days after election, appeared before Roe S. Johnson, a notary public, at 154 Fulton Avenue, this city, and made an affidavit as to the result of the vote for Mayor in the First District of the Fourth Ward, where he was an Inspector. The affidavit, after being drawn and acknowledged by Gunther, was taken away by him. Notary Public Johnson, however, has made an affidavit refuting the facts surrounding the drawing of Gunther's affidavit, and giving a copy of it. He says Gunther swore that in the district Madden received 109 votes, Gleason 68, and Strong 147. The returns filed in the City Clerk's office show that Madden received 97 votes, Gleason 52, and Strong 122. The returns filed with the County Clerk and Supervisor give the same result as that sworn to by Gunther in the affidavit drawn by Johnson. Gunther's name is not signed in the same position on the City Clerk's returns as it occupies on those filed with the County Clerk and Supervisor.

His mother is given as authority for the statement that two policemen in citizen's clothes called at her house one night and wanted her son's effects, saying that he had been sent for by the Captain. It is known that two policemen attached to the First Precinct have been on "special" duty for several weeks. They have frequented the vicinity of the Astoria Ferry and Gunther's house and the homes of the other three Inspectors.

District Attorney Noble told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-night that he would call the cases of the indicted Inspectors for trial next week, and that he would push the prosecution as rapidly as possible.

The indicted Inspectors are charged with willful violation of the election laws. It is alleged that on or about Nov. 5 they changed the vote or made a false statement of the vote cast for Mayor.

TO-DAY. TO-NIGHT.

The Great Hebrew Fair at Madison Square Garden,

December 9 to 21, (inclusive.)

For the Benefit of

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE and The Hebrew Technical Institute.

Everything for Sale.

Concert every afternoon and evening by GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND, Victor Herbert, Conductor.

Some of the principal features are:

Art Gallery, Flower Booth, Candy Stand, Doll Show, Theatre Ticket Office, Edison's Laboratory.

Single Admission, - - 25 Cents
Season Ticket, - - - - $1.00

Open afternoons from 2:30 to 5, and evenings from 7:30 to 11.

Madison Square Garden transformed into "AN ARABIAN NIGHT."

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKS

Sale at Auction of Illustrated Books and Reprints—Grolier Club's Publications.

A choice selection of books was sold yesterday by Bangs & Co. Some of the principal lots were as follows:

Bradford's 125 photo illustrations of an Art Expedition to Greenland, London, 1873, $11.50; "L'Art du Monde," eighty-five fine etchings, &c., J. G. Kitchell, $7; J. L. Burckhardt's "Travels in Nubia, Arabia, Bedouina," &c., 4 volumes, quarto, tree calf, by Clarke & Bedford, $16.40; Sebastian Brandt's "The Ship of Fools," Edinburgh, 1874, bound in blue morocco, by Matthews, $5.25.

Thomas Carlyle's "Works," edition de luxe, copy No. 151 of 315, on parchment linen paper, twenty volumes, 8vo, uncut, Boston, Estes & Lauriat, 1884, $27; Carson's "Supreme Court," etched portraits, Philadelphia, 1892, $8.50; M. Creighton's "A History of the Papacy During the Period of the Reformation," four volumes, Boston, 1882-1887, $6.50; J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle's "A History of Painting in Italy," 1884, and "A History of Painting in North Italy," 1871, by J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle, illustrated, together, five volumes, $62.50; Victor Duruy's "History of Rome and of the Roman People, from its Origin to Fall of the Empire," translated by W. J. Clarke, edited by J. P. Mahaffy, 5,000 engravings, 100 maps and plans, and numerous chromo-lithographs, sixteen volumes, Boston, 1884, $60.

R. W. Emerson's "Complete Works," Riverside edition, portrait, eleven volumes, Cambridge, Mass., 1883, $27.50; London and British catalogues, 1835-1880, and index, 1874-1880, $29.

John Gould's "A Monograph of the Trochilidae, or Family of Humming Birds," 370 plates, (hand colored,) five volumes, London, 1861, $65; "Holland House," by Princess Marie Lichtenstein, London, 1874, $6; Bryant's "Iliad," Boston, 1871-2, $10; "Works of Irving," twenty-eight volumes, $25.70; "Mrs. Jamison's Works," six volumes, bound by Rivière, $21.75; "Kip's Britannia Illustrata," London, 1707, seventy-nine remarkable plates of noble estates, $10.50;

Three Grolier Club publications, sold as follows:

William Matthews, "Modern Book-binding Practically Considered," quarto, uncut, New-York, 1889, three hundred copies printed, $21; George William Curtis's "Washington Irving," octavo, morocco, gilt top, uncut, New-York, 1891, three hundred and forty-four copies printed, $16; Moncure Daniel Conway's "Barons of the Potomack and the Rappahannock," portrait and fac simile, octavo, boards, uncut, three hundred and sixty-five copies printed, $10.50, not an advance.

Greer Sent to the Workhouse.

Frederick Greer, who was arrested in a confessional Sunday, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for a second time. He was charged with disorderly conduct and placed under bonds to keep the peace for one month. In default of producing a bond he was sent to the workhouse.

HARLEM STATION URGED

Mass Meeting and Some of the Vigorous Representations.

LETTER FROM CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

Citizens Claim Promises—Central Railroad Says Some Are Litigious—Postmaster Dayton's Views.

The business men of Harlem met last night at Hammerstein's Opera House and expressed emphatic disapproval of the action of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad in refusing to build a passenger station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue.

When the Legislature passed the bill granting the company the right to build the elevated structure on Park Avenue the company promised to have a Harlem station at which both local and express trains should stop. This plan was afterward changed. This aroused the indignation of all up-town business men.

The Harlem Club took the lead by starting an organized movement to compel the road to build the station. William A. Martin was Chairman, and it was under the auspices of this committee that last night's mass meeting was held.

Alexander P. Ketchum, the Chairman of the meeting, said in his opening address:

"Some of us remember when the Harlem Railroad was a surface road, and how it was extended into a great system. Now the railroad is willing to lift its tracks and give the people of Harlem the right to use the surface of the streets, providing they do not have to build a station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

"We believe that Harlem is no longer an agricultural district. We want a station commensurate with the needs of this metropolis instead of having to go to Forty-second Street. The station here within ten years would be greater in proportion to the business done than the old one at Forty-second Street. But ought not a corporation to contrive and build for the future?

"It seems to me, if the General President of the road was here to-night, his heart would melt in sympathy with us and he would say, 'Let the people of Harlem have all they want.'"

A letter from President Depew was then read. It said in part:

Either the position of the New-York Central Railroad is misunderstood, or there is a concerted effort to misrepresent it on the question of a station at Harlem. The Harlem station never has paid, and never will pay, for the cost of maintenance and interest on the cost of construction. This consideration, however, had no weight with the Directors of the New-York Central.

Plans were made, and the building was to have progressed, so that the station would be completed and ready for occupancy as soon as the trains ran over the elevated structure. It was found that it was impossible to build a station upon the lines of the four tracks. Neither the platform nor the supports for them could be had without an extension of the place, and the placing of supports for the platform outside of the elevated road.

Much has been said in reference to the promise to build the station and its alleged violations. The question was discussed at Albany. The company insisted that if they built the station as desired, they should not also be compelled to pay several times the cost of the station to the adjoining property owners in the way of damages, real or alleged.

The representatives of the company did agree that if the property owners would release the company from damages because of the erection of the station, it certainly would be built. The reason why the clause in the law was made permissive and not mandatory, was because of this agreement between the representatives of Harlem and the representatives of the company that on the one hand there should be no claim for damages and on the other hand that the station should be built.

Before any work was begun upon the elevated structure the company used every effort to secure from the property owners a release of these perspective damages, in order that they might on their part fulfill their pledge. The effort was a failure. Many of those who were most urgent at Albany in pressing the station, and in assurances that no damages would or could be collected, are still holding themselves in a position to bring suits as soon as the structure is completed. The station will cost about $175,000, which we are perfectly willing to spend. We have received an estimate of the amount ready to be put in suit against us as soon as the station is erected, which aggregates in the neighborhood of $500,000.

I submit to the fair-minded men of the Harlem Club the question, Should this company build a station at a cost of $175,000 for the benefit of the people of Harlem and not of this company, and, at the same time, pay $500,000 for the privilege of putting it up? The difficulties confronting us are, first, the law does not permit us to cover the space required for a station. This can be overcome by the consent of the property owners and legislation; second, the enormous damages claimed by the property owners if the station is built; third, the injunction granted by the Supreme Court restraining us from building.

Ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles Blandy spoke next. He said that the company first promised to build the station.

"The city," he added, "gave the road $750,000 toward the structure. Mr. Depew emphatically told Postmaster Dayton that the station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street would be built, and that local and express trains would stop there. Mr. Depew, in his letter just read, does not deny that he made that promise. Mr. Loomis, the counsel of the New-York Central Road, told me that if Harlem ever became important enough, it might in the future enjoy the luxury of a station. He denied that the law does not compel the road to erect that station. That very feature of the law from which they fail back is the very weapon with which we can attack them."

Mr. Blandy then produced maps showing the front elevation of the proposed station, and continued:

"The law says Commissioners shall be appointed to superintend the building of the structure, and that plans shall be filed with the Controller, and with the Department of Public Works, these plans were properly filed and the city has already contributed $200,000 of the $800,000 which the law requires the city to give them. The first official act was the acquiring of the plans.

"Their own engineer made these plans and the company elected as the law required to put this station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

"What does Mr. Depew say? He says we cannot build the station in Harlem. It would not pay. We have got a suit on our hands. At the very time that act was passed Mr. Depew knew that lawsuits would follow. Did he make Mr. Dayton that promise with the intention of carrying it out? He claims the injunction has stopped all work. Mr. Welde secured this injunction. Mr. Welde found that the railroad was extending its structure beyond the limits prescribed by law. If the company will limit the abondoned station to the space it has the right to use the injunction will become a dead letter.

"What do you think of 500,000 people being denied the privilege of direct accommodation?"

"The railroad company says: 'Well, if you want to take out trains you can do so at Forty-second Street. We will get you anyway.' If there is no help for us in the courts, we must go to the Legislature and pour out our sentiments there; and, gentlemen, if we have the slight support of the people of Harlem, do not despair of our prospects at Albany."

Postmaster Dayton said:

"Mr. Depew's letter seems to be one of those clever pieces of humor of which Our Chauncey alone is capable. Mr. Depew said in his letter boldly and flippantly that this station could not be built according to the plans which were drawn by the most expert engineers in this country.

"There was no question on earth about the positiveness of his promise that that station should be built for express and local trains. Our proposition to the Legislature was that all the streets above One Hundred and Sixteenth Street should be opened to the people, and not closed. Then the proposition was made for the steel viaduct, and this was adopted. I suppose there is even such a thing as honor among corporations. After the bill had passed, I was made a Commissioner by Mayor Grant. On the strength of the original plans, money was subscribed by the City of New-York, and there is no plan in the Controller's office changing it.

"We, the people of this locality, comprising a population more than the City of Buffalo, have a right to demand of the railroad that it keep its promise, and there is no more doubt, if we are united, that we shall see express trains stopping at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street than there is that we shall see sunlight to-morrow morning."

Senator Jacob A. Cantor spoke briefly, speaking of relief from the courts and other measures.

The Rev. J. Elmensdorf voiced the sentiment of the Harlem clergy.

Resolutions offered by Mr. Blandy empowered the Finance and Executive Committee to take measures to bring about a redemption by the railway company of its promise.

Among those promient were William A. Martin, H. C. Koch, David P. Porter, Edward W. Bonynge, William S. Gray, D. M. Williams, Silas D. Cront, William H. Payne, Edward P. Steers, William H. Caldwell, John A. Mason, Richard K. Fox, Sergt. Arthur E. Wood, L. C. Warner, J. R. Brown, George Ehret, James M. Horton, Oscar Hammerstein, John B. Simpson, Daniel F. Hayes, J. W. Foy, the Rev. S. H. Virgin, D. D., Alfred W. Crooter, Edward P. Wells, D. Phoenix Ingraham, Joseph L. Porter, and J. Edward Cowles.

RIDLEYS'

Open Evenings. Open Evenings.

CLOAKS, SUITS, FURS

SPECIAL VALUES throughout this entire department.

LADIES' ASTRAKHAN Fur Capes, 5.98.

Fur Neck Scarfs, 89, 1.25, 1.75 to 4.90.

Very fine ALASKA SEAL COATS, worth fully $200.00, 155.00.

SEAL PLUSH CAPES, satin lined, trimmed with jet and fur, have been twice the price, 8.90, 12.75.

LADIES' FINE SERGE and Cloth Skirts, full sweep, special, 2.98.

FINE TAILOR-MADE JACKETS, reduced from much higher prices, 4.90, 6.50, 8.90.

SPLENDID LINE MISSES' CLOAKS.

Misses' Reefer Jackets, 3.50.

Misses' Long Cloaks, 3.98.

Misses' very fine Jackets, ages 14 to 18 years, 4.90, 6.50.

GRAND DISPLAY TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, BOOKS,

BRIC-A-BRAC, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.

To SUNDAY SCHOOLS, FAIRS, our USUAL LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.

Goods BOUGHT NOW will be stored and delivered FREE OF CHARGE (within our wagon routes) when wanted.

Open Evenings. EDW. RIDLEY & SONS, Grand, Allen & Orchard Sts.

Open Evenings. EDW. RIDLE

THE SAME GUARANTEE

Cycle Dealers Generally Will Use the One Year Period in 1896.

SIX MONTHS' PLAN STARTED LATE

The Shorter Period Not Likely to be Inserted in Contracts Before 1897—The Board of Trade Notice.

The six months' guarantee on bicycles, which the Cycle Board of Trade endeavored to have generally adopted, a short time ago, by the leading manufacturers throughout the United States, will not be in force next year. This will be pleasant news to prospective purchasers of bicycles, but will not be relished by certain makers who were chiefly instrumental in trying to have the six months' clause adopted. Heretofore the guarantee period has been one year, which nobody can deny was a most liberal concession. The probability is that one year will be the period of guarantee offered by most manufacturers next year, while a few may try the six months' plan.

Last evening the Board of Trade explained the situation to its members and the trade generally in the following circular:

Pursuant to the expressed wishes of a very large majority of the general trade, as ascertained by circulars, letters, and replies thereto, the Board of Directors, on Nov. 25, authorized a six months' guarantee, to be known as the "Cycle Board of Trade Guarantee," and resolved that the members of the Board of Trade and cycle trade generally be informed of the approval and adoption of the same.

The above action was taken by the board in observation of expressed wishes, and in the expectation that the adoption of the same by the Cycle Board of Trade would justify the use, by any so desiring, of the six months' guarantee, and also hasten its universal and exclusive adoption, as was expressed in the circular notifying of adoption.

Upon sending out notices to the above effect, information as to the exact state of the 1896 catalogues was sent to this office, and it became apparent that the catalogues of many important makers had gone to press and been published with the one-year guarantee in them; and, contracts for agencies and for sale have been made on that basis. It is, therefore, practically impossible to secure the universal and exclusive adoption of the six months' guarantee at the present time.

You are, therefore, at this, the earliest moment that the facts became apparent, informed of the situation that you may decide which guarantee you will make use of.

The Board of Trade intend, at a later date, to take steps to secure the general signature in advance by the members of the trade to an agreement contemplating the exclusive use of the six months' guarantee, beginning in 1897.

This notice takes the place of information and telegrams which have been promised by this office to correspondents on this subject.

ROADSTERS RE-ELECT HOLMES.

He Has Been President of the Rahway Club Since Its Organization.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 10.—The annual election of the Union County Roadsters for the ensuing year was held at the clubhouse, on Main Street, last night. Pursuant to the notice sent out by Secretary Martin, a large number of members were present.

President Holmes in making his annual report spoke of his long association with the club—since its inception in 1890. He recited at some length the ups and downs of the majority of wheeling clubs, and referred with pride to the steady way in which the Roadsters have grown in numbers.

Secretary Martin, who is confined at his house suffering from a sprained ankle, sent a report showing that there were 150 active members in good standing besides about 40 honorary members.

The result of the balloting was as follows: President—Dr. C. B. Holmes, (re-elected;) Vice President—C. F. Mitchell; Secretary—Joseph Lewis Martin, (re-elected;) Financial Secretary—John Henry Frake, (re-elected;) Captain—A. H. Chamberlain, (re-elected.) First Lieutenant—E. B. Slater; Second Lieutenant—Herbert T. Smith; Sergeant—A. F. Marsh; Color Bearer—J. L. Young; Bugler—H. C. Wilson. The following members of the Board of Trustees were elected: William Bliss, George H. Cowle, E. A. Marsh, (re-elected,) and A. P. May, (re-elected.)

The Treasurer is elected by the Trustees, and, as usual, Mr. Marsh will again fill that position.

President Holmes has served continuously since the club was organized, in August, 1890, and some idea of his popularity may be obtained from this fact.

The Roadsters were never in a better condition. Several innovations to afford amusement during the Winter months have been arranged. A handicap pool tournament and a penuchle tournament are now under way. The Music Committee contemplates giving a series of entertainments during the coming months.

IS THE MILLENNIUM AT HAND?

Startling Cycling Innovations That Will Revolutionize the Sport.

If half of what a Philadelphia exchange refers to as cycling innovations for next year should be realized, then some people will say that the millenium is surely within reach. Here is the matter spoken of:

Fifty miles an hour is the least that the laziest club lounger will be able to do with that new lever chain from "the other side." It will render your ordinary 63 gear equivalent to a gear of anywhere between 86 and 100; and the remarkable point about it is this, that the increase in the driving power of that chain will require the exercise of no more energy on the pedals. John A. Wells of hill-climbing fame will have to look for "fresh fields and pastures new."

As to puncturless tires? Why, we need have no tires at all. A set of elliptical steel springs set at right angles to the rim and riveted to it, a steel band passing round the outer circumference of this series of springs and riveted to each of them so as to keep them in place; and there you have ideal resiliency. Of course, you may cover the whole with rubber or other material for cleanliness' sake; but that's a luxury.

Traveling at night, the wheelman will be hailed as a public boon on the highway, as his electric lamp will be not a signal light only, but an illuminator.

During the recent eclipse of the moon, when the streets of San Francisco were temporarily in utter darkness previously to the lighting of the street lamps, a wheelman, by the aid of the electric lantern on his bicycle, was able to discern another bicyclist turn into the street at the farther end of the block, a distance of 600 feet away.

It is suggested that the battery from which this brilliant front light is derived might be made to supply another lamp with a red light attached to the saddle post and pointing backward, which would act as a signal light.

Then we are to have the means of converting an ordinary safety into a water cycle, a balloon-propeller, and what not. Just wait till next year.

BALD AND COOPER.

Will Race for a Syracuse Firm—The Spaldings and "Johnnie" Johnson.

The chief tonic of conversation among the local racing enthusiasts yesterday was the reported engagement for the season of 1896 of Bald and Cooper by a Syracuse cycle company. It was also said that Johnson and Eck had signed contracts with the Spaldings.

The latter statement was not generally credited, although it has been rumored for some time past that A. G. Spalding was negotiating to secure control of racing for the Cycle Board of Trade, of which he is President. In connection with the Spalding-Johnson story a professional circuit is spoken of for this State, embracing this city, Brooklyn, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

Bald and Cooper were of the most prominent of all the Class B men on the circuit during the season just closed. Bald is generally acknowledged to be the champion of the year, and Cooper is regarded as a close second in the contest for racing honors. If the reports about these cracks are true, each will receive $100 per week during the racing season.

It is believed by some that the employers of Bald and Cooper, and A. G. Spalding & Brothers have made a compact to promote professional racing.

Meserean's Big Mileage Record.

The mileage contest among the members of the Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City has just ended, and Van Vort Meserean is the winner. Mr. Meserean long ago had a lead which his rivals despaired of overcoming. He covered during the period of the contest just 14,428 miles. The records of his competitors are as follows: Robert Wobcke, 6,618 miles; G. M. Cobbanks, 4,870; George Harthman, 3,788; Luke A. Ryer, 3,743; J. L. Kidder, 3,250; Edward J. Ahrens, 2,625; Edward Nevins, 2,422; W. A. Clevely, 2,290; George E. Blakeslee, 2,181; Harry Buckbee, Jr., 2,145; Ernest Clark, 1,990; E. H. Smith, 1,919; W. H Ferrie, 1,847; S. E. Clark, 1,791; S. Russell, 1,728; Ralph W. Burnham, 1,523; H. E. Burke, 1,475; Walter Vreeland, 1,378; W. E. Clark, 1,257; W. C. Shaw, 1,227; Myron J. Furst, 1,205; T. H. King, 1,086; John Gardner, 1,008; Edward Wissert, 993; George Miller, 825, and Edward Snitzer, 614.

Plans for Next Season.

Many interesting plans are on the schedule of the Long Island Associated Cycling Clubs for next Summer. One of them calls for a grand fete

Bicycles.

MANNOCITIN,

Used in the German Army and Navy and by leading manufacturers and railways.

Absolutely Prevents Rust.

Cycles once rusted are never again quite the same.

Use It Now

and save your wheel from Winter's ravages. Easy to apply. Easy to remove.

Two-oz. cans, 25c. For sale at cycle stores, or sent, postpaid, upon receipt of price by

OTTO GOETZE

SOLE AGENT, U. S.,

19 Whitehall Street,

N. Y.

for wheelmen at some near-by resort. Union rules are also mentioned, and a century run is favored. A team road race is another event contemplated. Altogether the prospects are that the association will cut a big swath in the cycling world next year. For a sporting event a club team race would probably be the largest thing that the organization could promote. There is intense rivalry among the Brooklyn clubs, and they would enter into the affair with a spirit that would foreshadow success. If a century run be held it may take the place of the one conducted during the past two years by the Long Island Century Association.

Sociable Brooklyn Wheelmen.

To-morrow evening the Kings County Wheelmen will give their first reception to ladies in the new clubhouse. The Entertainment Committee promises a surprise for the fair visitors before the dancing begins. A mind reader, a baritone soloist, and an elocutionist will provide a part of the entertainment. On Monday evening the Kings Countys held a euchre party and coffee klatch, Griffin B. Conklin winning the first prize, a china clock. The second prize went to J. Pope.

Roller Skating for Cyclists.

An attempt will be made this evening by the Cycle Club of Brooklyn to revive roller skating in the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory. If the experiment meets with favor, the club will have skating every Wednesday evening throughout the Winter. As at all sessions of the club, there will be music this evening.

Prospect Wheelmen Officers.

Officers for the Prospect Wheelmen, the fourth oldest cycle club in Brooklyn, have been chosen for the ensuing year as follows: President—George W. Shannon; Vice President—R. J. Wulff; Secretary—Robert W. Dye; Financial Secretary—William H. Eiseman; Treasurer—James L. Brush, Jr. The Prospects now have a membership of seventy.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Owing, doubtless, to the accidents which have happened in previous armory cycling contests, the bike events to be run in conjunction with the athletic games of the Eighth Battalion on Friday evening have not received many entries. For instance, the one-mile handicap has 19, and the two-mile handicap 13. The other cycling contest will be a one-mile affair, for the championship of the National Guard of the State.

—Secretary Bassett's last weekly report of the increase in the league membership is as follows: New-York 42, total 9,726; Pennsylvania, 11, total 4,440; Massachusetts 9, total 5,927; New-Jersey 4, total 2,441; Ohio 11, total 1,739; Wisconsin 7, total 1,095; Maryland 37, total 665; Missouri 13, total 1,518, and Connecticut 2, total 951.

—What the final action of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will be in relation to the piano which they claim to have won at the Liberty Wheelmen's fair, but which the Libertys retained, will be determined at a meeting of the Board of Trustees to-morrow evening.

—The Canadian Athletic Association has refused to regard Class B riders as amateurs, and the Wheelmen's Association, after thorough consideration, has declined to change the classification. Trouble, therefore, is looked for between the two bodies.

—Secretary-Treasurer Bull of the State Division announces that he has received the certificate of election of R. J. Wulff of the Prospect Wheelmen as a representative to the meeting of the New-York Division Board of Officers.

—The cyclists' shelter house at the foot of the Coney Island path was completed yesterday. A stove will be put in place to-day, and hereafter the house will be kept heated.

—Joseph Davis won first prize in the euchre party given by the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn last Saturday evening.

LOW SCORES FOR BOWLERS.

Three Uninteresting Games in the Metropolitan Cycling Tourney.

The three games rolled on Reid's alleys last evening in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, were devoid of special interest. In the first, between the Greenwich and the Manhattan teams, each side apparently tried to get the lowest score. The Greenwiches succeeded in this respect, losing the game by two pins. The Jersey City team easily won the second game from the Greenwich team, and as easily captured the third from the Manhattans. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

GREENWICH.				MANHATTAN.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Brown	4	1	145	Pelin	2	3	143
Faulhaber	1	3	125	Meyers	1	5	144
Hendricks	2	3	134	Fraenkel	2	5	143
McMath	2	2	140	McFarland	1	2	117
Owens	2	2	120	Bartsch	1	4	132
Total	11	13	675	Total	7	19	679

SECOND GAME.

JERSEY CITY CLUB.				GREENWICH.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lockwood	2	3	135	Brown	4	1	163
Starrett	3	5	171	Hendricks	3	3	146
Day	3	2	148	Faulhaber	1	3	116
Scudder	4	3	130	McMath	1	4	135
Wadleigh	3	5	172	Owens	1	4	146
Total	14	19	785	Total	10	15	706

THIRD GAME.

MANHATTAN.				JERSEY CITY CLUB.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Pelin	2	3	131	Lockwood	5	4	204
Meyer	2	6	164	Starrett	5	3	202
Fraenkel	4	3	166	Day	2	5	159
McFarland	4	2	151	Scudder	3	5	160
Bartsch	1	3	116	Wadleigh	2	3	138
Total	13	17	727	Total	17	20	860

PRIZES FOR CRICKETERS.

Will Be Presented at the Murray Hill Lyceum Saturday Night.

There will be a notable gathering of cricketers at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Saturday night, when the pennants and prizes of both the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New-York Cricket Association will be presented. The Staten Island Cricket Club will then receive the trophy emblematic of the cricket championship of New-York, and the Paterson Cricket Club will receive the pennant of the association.

Individual feats of prowess will also be rewarded, and W. H. Denzell will receive the prize for the champion batsman of the year, J. L. Pool will receive the prize for the best bowling, and W. Dodds and J. West will also come in for trophies at the hands of the association.

W. H. Denzell is a member of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, and his consistent run-getting proclivities won many a game for his club during the season. His absence from the team which played against the Cambridge eleven was commented upon at the time, and the only reason for the committee's action was that the New-Jersey Athletic Club was already well represented on the New-York team.

J. L. Pool is an old member of the Staten Island Cricket Club, who has been Captain and associated with the club's fortunes for many years. He has kept up his good work with the ball now for a long time, and that he should at length reap some reward is appreciated by all.

Both W. Dodds and J. West are members of the Paterson Cricket Club. It is probable that better work with the willow was done by T. Clarke of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, who compiled twice as many runs, but Dodds was favored with four "not-out" innings, which always help the average. West was closely pressed for the bowling prize by L. Webster of Harlem, but he is undoubtedly the best trundler in the association, and fully deserves the prize.

Berkeley Coaching Club Trips.

The members of the Berkeley Coaching Club will make their regular weekly run to Summit, N. J., Saturday next. To-day a committee composed of A. F. Campbell, Bradley Bloodgood, H. T. Hague, and R. W. Caldwell, will visit the club's headquarters at the Hotel Beechwood, at Summit, and complete arrangements for a reception to be tendered to the guests on the occasion. This run will be the third in a series of ten runs which are to be made before the early Spring. Owing to some misunderstanding no trip was made Saturday last on account of some of the members being out of town. Saturday the trip will be made over the route laid out by the committee appointed by the Amalgamated Coaching Association, of which organization the club is a member.

The route decided upon commences at Jersey City; runs there to Newark, to Elizabeth, and from the latter point to Springfield, and thence to Summit, N. J. The original point to stop over—at Short Hills—has been abandoned, and the club members will drive direct to the Hotel Beechwood, after leaving Springfield, where several guests will be taken aboard. The arrangements for a meeting of the committee of the various clubs will be held on Thursday night, when it is expected that many propositions for new routes will be submitted.

Among the members of the Berkeley Coaching Club who will take an active part in the above meeting may be mentioned R. W. Caldwell of the Caldwell Coaching Club, Ferdinand Fish of the Waterwitch Coaching Society, H. T. Sawyer of the Highland Coach, A. F. Campbell of the Riverside Coaching Club, and Bradley Bloodgood of the Berkeley Coaching Club. H. L. Humphreys has made arrangements for an informal reception to be tendered to the Coaching Committee at the Hotel Beechwood, at Summit, tomorrow.

—The cyclists' shelter house at the foot of the Coney Island path was completed yesterday. A stove will be put in place to-day, and hereafter the house will be kept heated.

—Joseph Davis won first prize in the euchre party given by the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn last Saturday evening.

WINTER RESORTS.

"IN SUMMER LAND."

Plant System Hotels,

SEASON OF 1895-96.

The Tampa Bay,

TAMPA, FLORIDA.

OPENS DECEMBER 7TH, 1895.

The Seminole,

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA.

OPENS JANUARY 15TH, 1896.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

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HYGEIA HOTEL,

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UNRIVALED as a HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORT. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New sanitary plumbing and all the comforts of the modern home. CASTALIA SPRING WATER supplied to guests without charge. Circulars may be had of F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. F. N. PIKE.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.

Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel

AND COTTAGES, UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL.

SEASON OPENS DEC. 28.

Hotel Annex Opens Dec. 1.

For circulars, etc., apply to F. A. Budlong, Windsor Hotel, "The Outlook," 13 Astor Place, N. Y., or

William E. Davies, Thomasville, Ga.

Dry Goods.

The "Popular Shop."

FOR ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS, ENGLISH AND DUTCH THINGS of individual style and reasonable cost, the exclusive importance of JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.

Velvet Easy Chairs, "Liberty" Velvet Cushions "Liberty" Slipper Stools, Wicker Cosy Chairs, Canvas Draught Screens, Mahogany Secretaries, Forest Oak Tables, | Oaken Pipe Racks, Decorated Dish Racks, Blue Mugs and Tankards, "Clock" Candlesticks, "Jugs and Tea Caddies, "Pintes and Platters, Historical Blue Plates, and Some Good Carved Black Oak Furniture.

THE "LIBERTY" THINGS OF THE "POPULAR SHOP" ARE NOT TO BE HAD ELSEWHERE.

Leisurely Inspection is Cordially Invited.

42d ST. W. } THE SIGN OF AT 5th AVE. } THE "POPULAR SHOP."

(Trademarks Reg'd.)

ANOTHER DALY MAY RACE IN ENGLAND.

Donoghue and Moshier Do Not Agree.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 10.—There seems to be but small chance of a race this year between Joe Donoghue and Howard Moshier, the latter being the champion short-distance skater of the world. Moshier was here last night. Neither of the men will agree to the other's demands, and they abandoned the effort after an hour's talk. "Joe" wants the distances one, three, and five miles, an out-of-town track, start opposite sides of rink, while Moshier says he will only skate one-quarter, one-half, and one mile, start together, Orange Lake preferred. Donoghue says he is willing to meet all comers, but they must come to him this year, for he has tired of following alleged skaters.

Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club at its annual meeting tonight elected the following officers: Commodore—H. C. Higginson; Vice Commodore—Dr. Willett Kidd; Secretary-Treasurer—A. N. Chambers; Measurer—C. A. Dixon. It was decided to hold the first regatta on Thursday, the races being called at 10 A. M. The club now has fourteen new boats, Capt. Drake of the New-Hamburg Club having added the Mischief, champion of that club in second class, with a view to capturing additional trophies. The ice is in fine condition for the sport.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—It is very probable that the winner of the next star event at the boxing show of the Manhattan Athletic Club, Dec. 20, will be matched against George Lavigne. Ten rounds between such clever men as Charles McKeever and Owen Ziegler will furnish a contest worth watching, and the most recent efforts of the two Philadelphians proved that they are very much in the race for lightweight championship honors. McKeever defeated Valentine, the English champion, and Ziegler's twenty-five rounds battle with Jack Everhardt was a draw only because the latter played a fine defensive game from start to finish. Besides the McKeever-Ziegler bout there will be two other set-tos between well-known men.

—The New-Jersey Athletic Club opened its fair at the clubhouse, Bayonne City, N. J., last evening, and it promises to be the social event of the year in the City of Bayonne. Most of the society women have taken hold with willing hands to bring the affair to a successful issue financially. The booths are very prettily arranged, and all of Bayonne's pretty girls are in attendance nightly. The competition for the banner for the most popular club is attracting great attention. The bowling tournament keeps the bowling men lively. There is a head pin tournament in progress now and on Thursday next a five-man tournament will be in progress. All the leading bowling clubs in this section of the country will compete.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—Eugene Higgins's new steam yacht, designed by George C. Watson, is being built by A. & J. Inglis. The yacht will be 260 feet in length on the water line, 35 feet beam, fitted with twin screw engines, capable of driving her 16½ knots an hour. Her bunker capacity will be sufficient for the yacht to cross the Atlantic at the rate of 15 knots an hour.

—The new steamer for A. J. Drexel, from designs by George L. Watson, is being built at Troon. Her dimensions will be 239 feet 9 inches on the load-water line, 33 feet 6 inches beam, and 1,250 tons displacement. The yacht is to be fitted with twin screws, and her guaranteed speed is 16 knots.

—The Cohasset Yacht Club is booming a 15-foot racing length class for next season. The boats are all to be built from one design made by W. F. Stevens, the designer of the Ethelwynn.

—The auxiliary yacht Black Pearl, which arrived from England last Sunday, is to be fitted with a new donkey boiler, and to be thoroughly overhauled.

—E. D. Morgan's steam yacht May, which has been in England since 1894, will be brought back early in the Spring, unless sold before then.

—The yawl Harlequin, at Abrams's South Brooklyn Yard, is to be changed to a schooner before starting on her Southern trip.

—H. Manley and Joseph Crosby, the well-known builders of Cape Cod catboats, have rented Munn's yard at Bay Ridge.

—J. W. Wakely was recently elected Secretary of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, in place of R. L. Brackett, who resigned.

—E. H. Chandler of the Brooklyn Yacht Club has sold his sloop Iroquois to E. H. Bennett of the Harlem Yacht Club.

St. Andrew's Golf Club Dinner.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club will hold its annual dinner this evening at Delmonico's. The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held and the question of leasing from the St. Andrews Company the new golf grounds recently obtained near Mount Hope, Westchester County, will be discussed and definitely settled. The Board of Governors has already passed a resolution favoring the plan, and, as the St. Andrews Company is composed entirely of members of the club, what is done by one will practically be ratified by the other. The membership limit of the club will probably be increased, as there are now over forty applicants on the waiting list.

Mixed Foursome at Paterson.

The Paterson Golf Club is not going to allow its enthusiasm to die out until more severe wintry weather than we have yet had sets in. Mr. Hewat, the Captain of the team, states that a mixed foursome competition will be held over the course next Saturday. A number of the active lady golfers of Paterson will play provided the weather be favorable, and an interesting contest is looked for.

Chess at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The opening of the international chess tournament, which was to have commenced here on Saturday last, has been postponed until Friday next. The delay is due to the late arrival of Lasker. The four masters who will take part in the tournament are E. Lasker, M. Tschigorin, N. Fillsbury, and W. Steinitz.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 42d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

23d ST., 128 EAST.—Large and single rooms, en suite or separate; good table; select house; references.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Large fourth-floor front room, also hall room; with board; references.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable third and fourth floor rooms, with baths; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Second-story rooms; en suite or singly; superior table; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms en suite or singly; superior table; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN SELECT boarding house; superior table; parlor, lining room. Mrs. JASPER, 25 West 17th St.

SEVENTEENTH ST., 61 WEST, BETWEEN 5th and 6th Avs.—Rooms, with board, for parties requiring excellent accommodations and willing to pay accordingly; references required.

TWO LARGE ROOMS AND HALL ROOM, ON the second floor, with board, for three, can be had in small and strictly private family on West 12th St. Address M. L., 1,242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

11th ST., 121 WEST.—Large steam-heated front room; furnished beautifully; all conveniences; private house; reference.

52d ST., 65 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms; private bath; also single room; for gentlemen only.

113 EAST 54th ST.—Two furnished rooms for gentlemen: heated; hot and cold water.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE; SECOND floor; new fashionable private residence; West 87th St.; reasonable. EXCLUSIVE, Box 168 Times.

Public Notices.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, Port of New-York, November 19, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-described merchandise, seized for violation of the revenue laws, will be sold at public auction, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 3,077, Revised Statutes, at the United States Barge Office, this city, on THURSDAY, December 12, 1895. Sale will commence at ten (10) o'clock A. M., and continue until all are sold. The goods may be seen at the salesroom on December 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th:

June 26, 1894, 1 bale curios; Oct. 13, 1 pkg. manf. tobacco; Nov. 14, 150 cigars; Nov. 14, 1 watch, 3 pipes, 4 knives, 1 set beads, 9 metal cases; Nov. 16, 400 cigarettes; Nov. 30, 300 cigars; Dec. 14, 997 cigars; Dec. 19, 100 cigars; 42 pieces, 1 set dishes, 10 silk handkerchiefs, 2 metal plates; Dec. 20, 50 cigars; Dec. 26, 150 cigars; Jan. 19, 1895, 98 cigars; Jan. 24, 146 cigars, 146 cigars, 1 case opal tablets; Jan. 28, 400 cigars; Feb. 5, 1 pkg. wearing apparel; Feb. 2, 255 cigars; Feb. 12 cigars, 24 cigarettes; Feb. 8, 100 cigars; Feb. 20, 1 sealskin coat; March 5, 180 cigars; March 11, 200 cigars; March 12, 25 tablespoons, 9 teaspoons, 20 forks; March 13, 103 cigars; March 15, 24 pairs hand-knit stockings, 2 prs. gloves, 1 scarf, &c.; March 18, 200 cigars, 1 coral brooch, 1 pair diamond earrings, 2 diamond necklaces, 1 charm, watches, &c.; March 28, 9 bottles gin; March 29, 100 cigars, 27 cigars; April 1, 300 cigars; April 3, 126 cigars; April 4, 250 cigars; April 9, 2 1-3 yards lace; April 14, 1 diamond ring, 1 pair diamond earrings, 5 prs. earrings, 2 pipes; April 13, 150 cigars; April 20, 275 cigars, 525 cigarettes, 200 cigars; April 22, 1 pr. kid gloves, 50 cigars; April 24, 1 cask (5½ gallons) spirits; April 27, 600 cigars; April 29, 100 cigars; May 7, 1 piece lace veiling, 350 cigars; May 8, 2 pcs. lace, 585 cigarettes; May 12, 50 cigars; May 20, 836 cigarettes, 182 cigars, 142 cigars; May 23, 761 cigarettes, 423 cigars; May 28, 12 jugs gin; May 29, 50 cigars; June 1, 3 cases Chinese goods, 200 cigars, 5 lace curtains, 3 trunks, 150 cigarettes, 150 cigars; June 3, 800 cigars; June 7, 2,100 cigarettes; June 8, 1 case books; June 11, 1 valise containing 130 ounces phenacetine, 1 pair overalls; June 11, 200 cigars; June 13, 148 cigars, 221 cigarettes; June 17, 600 cigars, 1 lb manf. tobacco; July 3, 24,626 cigarettes; July 11, 75 cigars, 234 cigars; July 15, 96 cigars; July 19, 200 cigars; July 22, 100 cigars; Aug. 1, 1 pkg. printed matter; Aug. 6, 1 watch set with diamonds, 1 pearl brooch, 6 brooches, 1 locket, (1 diamond;) 6 pocket knives, &c.; Aug. 7, 200 cigars; Aug. 8, 594 cigars; Aug. 12, 1,150 cigars, 1½ lb manf. tobacco, 1 pair of horns, 4 seashells, 1 swordfish sword, 1 set coral, 7 watches, 1 diamond scarfpin; Aug. 15, 1 diamond bracelet, 1 gold bracelet, 244 cigars, 2 pcs. 89.7 metres silk; Aug. 19, 1 case containing cotton embrd. handkerchiefs, &c.; Aug. 30, 1895, 4 lace handkerchiefs, 1 embrd. table cover, 2 silk scarfs; Sept. 9, 2,050 cigars, 1 pc. silk, 10 silk handkerchiefs, 2 woolen shawls, &c.; Oct. 1, 11 ounces phenacetine, 150 cigars. JAMES T. KILBRETH, Collector.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Andrews Avenue (as now proposed) distant northerly 154.35 feet from the intersection of a certain curve connecting the said easterly line of Andrews Avenue with the northerly line of Burnside Avenue; running thence easterly and at right angles with Andrews Avenue 278.45 feet to a point in the westerly line of Burnside Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue upon a curve to the right with a radius 230 feet, for a distance of 107.02 feet; thence again southwesterly, and still along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue, upon a curve to the right with a radius 1,920 feet for a distance of 200.91 feet; thence still along the northerly side of Burnside Avenue and upon a curve to the right with a radius 19,176 feet for a distance of 38.74 feet, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Andrews Avenue 154.35 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Frederic R. Coudert, George Sherman, and William H. Gelshenen, having, by an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above entitled matter on the 25th day of November, 1895, been appointed Commissioners under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, entitled "An Act to provide for rapid transit railways in cities of over one million inhabitants," as amended by Chapters 752 and 556 of the Laws of 1892, Chapters 528 and 752 of the Laws of 1894, and Chapter 519 of the Laws of 1895, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested whether the railway determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York and mentioned in the petition of the said board presented to the said General Term on or about the 14th day of June, 1895, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the said city on the 10th day of October, 1895, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Wednesday, the 18th day of December, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York, Room No. 903 at No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, as the time and place for their first sitting, and that at that sitting and at such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New-York, November 27, 1895.

F. R. COUDERT,
G. SHERMAN,
W. H. GELSHENEN,
Commissioners.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building.) New-York, December 2, 1895.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York hereby gives notice to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1895, to pay the same to him at his office on or before the first day of January, 1896, as provided by Section 846 of the New-York City Consolidation act of 1882.

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of December, 1895, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1896, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1895, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1895 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 843 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON. Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau. To-night, Calvé in a new opera. First production in America of Massenet's opera LA NAVARRAISE, preceded by Gluck's opera ORFEO. To-morrow night, second of the German opera series. Wagner's opera TANNHAUSER. Fri. ev'g, Dec. 13, Calvé in two operas, "Hamlet" (mad scene) and "Cav. Rusticana," preceded by "Philemon and Baucis." Sat. Mat., Dec. 14, "Romeo et Juliette." Sat. ev'g, Dec. 14, 4th pop. prices, LA FAVORITA. Sunday ev'g, Dec. 15, 4th Sunday Concert, when, in addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be performed. Soloists, Mmes. Nordica, Gertrude May Stein, and Traubmann; MM. Kaschmann, Mauguiere, and Plancon. Entire opera chorus and orchestra. Conductor, Seidl. Next Week—Monday, Dec. 16, "Aida"; Tues., Dec. 17, at B'klyn Academy, "Carmen"; Wed., Dec.

A MARINER'S WHALE YARN

Mate Schlaiker Beats the Record with His Tale.

SHIP AMRUM COVERED WITH BLOOD

A Great Gash Cut in a Dozing Whale's Side—The Animal Over Ninety Feet Long, and with a Big School.

He baited his hook with tiger's tails,
And sat on a rock and fished for whales.
—New-London Ballad.

This is a whale story, and a right good one, too, notwithstanding that some old mariners may, and probably will, say that the author of it must have been at sea a very long time before he matured it, as it could not have reached perfection over night.

There are plenty of whales in the sea that take great risks of being struck by passing vessels while dozing on the surface of the water, but the whale in this story is the only one on record that deluged a ship with its blood and then swam away.

As records are necessary adjuncts to civilization, this one will be chronicled, and in all probability it will stand unequaled until some sea Captain tells of his ship striking a whale head on, and splitting him from tip to tip.

The Captain who will rob Mate Schlaiker and the good ship Amrum of the record as whale destroyers may have been born, but it was impossible to get any of the old salts along the docks yesterday to think so.

They are skeptics, those old sea Captains, and, while they are willing to trust their own eyes, even for sea serpents, they place very little faith in those of other persons. One of them said yesterday:

"I've been to sea myself, sonny, and if I remember rightly I have at times spun yarns. There ain't nothin' too improbable to be told about if y' only stick to the yarn after it's told. If I'd told you this yarn, I'd a-stuck to it, too. I admire a man that can tell them kind o' things without a-changin' his course. That's a pretty big whale for that latitude—but, pshaw! the mate's tellin' the truth, or he wouldn't a-told the yarn."

The story of the whale as told by Mate Schlaiker is as follows:

"The Amrum left Progreso, Mexico, with a cargo of hemp, bound for this port. For the first few days out we had such delightful weather that those of the crew who were superstitious declared that something remarkable would happen before we reached port.

"The officers, of course, paid no attention to them until we ran into heavy northeast winds and seas that ran mountains high. Then we began to think that perhaps they were right, and we felt that the remarkable thing had happened after one of the seamen was washed from the top of the deck-house by a huge comber that broke over us and was carried the entire length of the ship, 210 feet and 3 inches, without being seriously hurt.

"That in itself was remarkable, but it was nothing as compared to an occurrence on Dec. 8, when we ran upon what the lookout thought was an unmarked island, but what we found to be only a school of whales.

"I've seen whales before, but I never saw such a sight as I saw that day.

"The weather had calmed down, and the sea had become smooth again, and when I took my observation just before going to dinner, at noon, I found that we were in latitude 34 degrees 41 minutes and longitude 47 degrees 34 minutes.

"I had just seated myself at the dinner table with the other officers when the ship received a blow that shook her from stem to stern, and threw us from our chairs. Then the ship ceased to move forward and we were filled with consternation.

"'Derelict!' some one shouted, and we all ran on deck, not knowing what had happened to us. We found the crew all forward, some busy with the lookout and others looking over the bow into the water.

"The vessel was covered with blood from the foreriggging to the bridge, and the lookout appeared as though he had been bathed in it.

"I ran to his assistance, and as I did so another great fountain of blood came over the bows. It was from a whale that we had struck. The whale was spouting gallons of blood, and as I looked at him, I saw that we had hit him broadside on and had cut a great gash in his side, the blood from which had discolored the water for hundreds of feet around.

"He was the largest whale that I ever saw, for he exposed fully ninety feet of his length. How much longer he was I had no means of knowing, for, as he went under out starboard bow and disappeared, we forged ahead again and right into the midst of a school of whales that was so compact that one might have stepped upon their backs and walked from one to another without wetting his feet.

"It was a most remarkable sight, and one that is rarely seen.

"Just as we reached the whales they all spouted and went out of sight. The water that they threw into the air with their immense flukes came upon the deck and mingled with the blood of their poor, unfortunate mate, who undoubtedly was asleep when we struck him.

"They soon arose all around us, and in anger thrashed the water until it was covered with a red foam. Some of them followed us for a long distance, but none charged on our ship, as we thought that they might do.

"You can appreciate the force of the ship's impact with the whale when I tell you that we were forced backward, although running eight knots an hour when we struck.

"The blood that covered the bridge and everything forward of it we were two days in removing, and I dare say that even then we did not get it all off.

"It was a most wonderful experience, and one that I do not care to go through again, although there was no danger connected with it."

"When did you leave Progreso, Mate? You forgot to state at the outset of your story."

"Oh, yes," said Mate Schlaiker. "Let me see—it must have been—yes, it was, on Nov. 31."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore is at the Holland.

—Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin is at the Everett.

—Congressman Franklin Bartlett is at the Albemarle.

—Col. John Hay of Washington is at the Brunswick.

—State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall is at the Metropole.

—Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean, N. Y., is at the Cambridge.

—George Parsons Lathrop of New-London, Conn., is at the Marlborough.

—Assistant Attorney General C. B. Howry of Washington is at the St. James.

—Hamilton Fish of Garrison's, N. Y., and Mrs. William Walter Phelps are at the Manhattan.

—Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, and Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Hoffman.

—Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, Victor F. Lawson of Chicago, and William R. Castle of Honolulu are at the Waldorf.

—Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia, Jefferson Chandler of Washington, Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse, and John T. Abbott, formerly United States Minister to Colombia, are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Willard's—W. O. Wilson, J. E. Fuller, New-York.

—Cochran—Isaac F. Robinson, Peter W. Farrell, Cornelius Ford, New-York.

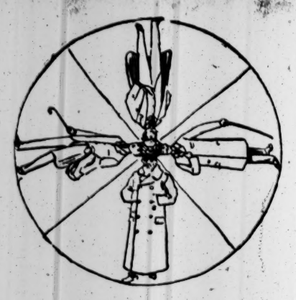
—Riggs—E. P. Hutton, R. E. Monroe, M. R. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Nixon, F. B. Thurber, New-York.

—Shoreham—William Chanler, F. H. Stallman, John M. Mitchell, New-York; Miss Van Brunt, Mrs. M. R. Gilmore, Brooklyn.

—Ebbitt—C. M. Nelson, J. H. Wood, J. F. Clark, George G. Banger, Frederick Roch, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. Henry E. Reid, Brooklyn.

—Raleigh—W. C. Warner, A. W. Sexton, H. C. Townsend, F. I. Locklin, J. D. Battin, J. A. Granberry, J. I. Knight, H. W. Shaw, C. F. Wise, A. H. Thomas, R. H. Dulany.

—Arlington—T. A. Darling, R. F. Kingman, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Corell, C. Herbert, A. Weed, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Sharman, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Livaire, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Haden, Brooklyn.



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THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Among the important social incidents today will be the marriage of Miss Ethel Alexander Barnard, niece of Mr. and Mrs. George Alexander, to Hubert Alfred Johnson, in the Church of the Redeemer; Miss Juliette de Neufville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules de Neufville of 36 West Thirty-seventh Street, to J. Langdon Schroeder, and Miss Elizabeth Beydenburg to Edward W. Packard in the Church of the Heavenly Rest; "at homes" by Mrs. James Wood of 14 Mount Morris Park West, Mrs. Edward Ridley of 101 West Eighty-first Street, the Misses Sands of 12 East Seventy-eighth Street, the Misses Gallaudet of 114 West Fourteenth Street, and Mrs. George Edward Wells of 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; reception by Mr. and Mrs. Lanman Bull in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bull; first dance of the Students' Dancing Class at the Hotel Majestic; tea by Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald of 253 Lexington Avenue; musicale and lecture at the Waldorf in aid of the Eighth Ward Mission under the patronage of the Countess di Brazza.

The discontinuance of the series of dances organized by Mrs. John T. Hall, who is in mourning for her husband, is greatly regretted by the younger members of society. The class was one of the largest and most popular in this city, and it was patronized by several of the best known women in the social world.

The engagement is announced of Miss Beatrice King, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. King of Cleveland, Ohio, to George B. Hayden of New-York. The wedding will take place early next Spring.

The first of a series of subscription dances under the auspices of St. Mary's alumni took place last evening at the Hotel Majestic. The young women in charge of the affair were Miss Helen Sands, Miss Helen Van Wyck, Miss Jennie Lee, Miss Clarita Hall, and Miss Anna Quirsfield.

A number of ultra-fashionable folk went to Brooklyn yesterday afternoon to attend the reception given by Mrs. Theodore Dreier at her Montague Terrace home to introduce her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Dreier. The drawing rooms were handsomely decorated with flowers, and there was an orchestra in attendance. Mrs. Dreier and the débutante were assisted in receiving by the Misses Dreier.

Mrs. Fleming Handy and Miss Handy of 51 West Ninety-second Street will receive on the first Tuesday of each month until Lent.

Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren of 20 West Fifty-sixth Street will give a large reception from 9 to 12 o'clock P. M. on Dec. 21 to the Society of Colonial Dames of America to meet the Mayor and Mrs. Strong. Mrs. Dahlgren will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. John Drexel.

At the wedding of Miss Juliette de Neufville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules de Neufville, to J. Langdon Schroeder to-day the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry Yates Satterlee, rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. The wedding will take place at 36 West Thirty-seventh Street, the home of the bride's parents. The bridesmaids will be Miss Schroeder, sister of the bridegroom; Miss de Neufville, a sister of the bride; Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Miss May Neeser, Miss Amy Lawrence, and Miss Edith Devereaux Clapp. They will wear gowns of white satin and pale yellow sashes. The bride will wear a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace, and a veil of point lace. The ushers will be John Neeser, Stockton Beekman Colt, A. H. Parker of Boston, Kenneth Robinson, Thatcher Luqueer, and Henry Schroeder. The best man will be Wainwright Parish. Only the intimate friends and relatives of the family will witness the ceremony. The reception following will be a small one. Mrs. Francis Schroeder of 137 Madison Avenue, gave a family dinner last night in honor of Miss Juliette de Neufville. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. Schroeder's father, this is the first dinner she has given this season. The only persons present, outside of the immediate circle of relations, were Mrs. Blackstock-Downey of Toronto, who is spending the Winter with Mrs. Schroeder, and the bridegroom's best man, Wainwright Parish. Besides these, there were at table Mr. and Mrs. de Neufville, Miss de Neufville, Mr. and Mrs. Gilliat Schroeder, Capt. and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder of Washington, Henry Alfred Schroeder, J. Langdon Schroeder, Henry Schroeder, and the Misses Schroeder. The table was decorated with Jacqueminot roses and a profusion of maiden-hair fern, which harmonized well with the colors of the room.

The Christmas Market, which was held yesterday afternoon and last evening at the Windsor Hotel in aid of the building fund for a free country home for children and the Chapel of St. John the Baptist brought out a large number of fashionable folk. Among the women actively interested in the success of the affair were Mrs. A. B. Darling, Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Spencer Aldrich, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. Herbert Armitage, Mrs. C. Burrows Green, Mrs. Washington Hunt, Mrs. G. H. Holt, Mrs. H. D. Bean, Miss C. L. Bean, Miss F. E. Bean, Miss A. M. Houghton, Mrs. S. J. Penniman, Mrs. Edward Patterson, Mrs. E. B. Custer, Mrs. J. O. Donner, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. W. A. Ransom, Mrs. Henry Redmond, Miss Dickey, Mrs. A. H. Ferguson, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Mrs. Latham G. Reed, Miss M. G. Reed, Mrs. Henry Gunther, Mrs. Edward Gregory, and Miss Grace Watt. The tea room was in charge of Mrs. C. Burrows Green, Mrs. O'Connor, Miss Redmond, and Miss Elliott. At the china table were Mrs. Van Horn and Miss Marston. At the booth where dolls, stationery, books, and pictures were sold were Miss Katherine Pyle, Miss Donovan, and Miss Hayes. At the booth stocked with tobacco pouches, cigarette cases, cigar holders, &c., were Miss Wetherbee, Miss Shaw, Miss Breslan, and Miss Armitage. At another booth, which was called the housewife's paradise, were Miss Edith Ransom, Miss Laura Marie Marston, Miss Sadie Moore, and Miss Theresa Dinsmore.

The first of a series of four subscription dances for Tuesday nights was held last evening in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms under the patronage of Mrs. George Sullivan, Mrs. Frank Travers, Mrs. Henry A. Mott, Mrs. M. O. Davidson, Mrs. Reginald Rives, and Mrs. O. J. Ward.

The reports that Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward is seriously ill are exaggerated. While she is in ill health, her condition is by no means alarming. She started yesterday with her mother, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb of 683 Fifth Avenue, for Aiken, S. C., where they will remain for several weeks. Mrs. Ward is one of the most popular of the younger matrons, and society will miss her greatly.

There was a large number of callers yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Thomas Morrell of 572 Fifth Avenue, the occasion being the social début of Mrs. Morrell's granddaughter, Miss Louise Gordon Peck, a daughter of Mrs. Ernest Hamilton Peck. The drawing rooms were handsomely decorated with white flowers and palms, and a number of young friends of the débutante assisted in receiving.

The first meting of the Tuesday Evening Dancing Class, which is under the patronage of Mrs. Seth E. Thomas, Mrs. George P. Rowell, Mrs. Samuel C. L. Dodd, and Mrs. Charles Hamilton, was held last evening at Dodworth's.

The small and early dance which Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee gave last night at her home, 8 East Thirty-third Street, brought out about 150 of the younger set in society. It was given for Miss Belle Gurnee and her sister, Miss Lucy Gurnee. The cotillion was led by J. Frederic Tams, who danced with Miss Belle Gurnee. The house was lavishly decorated with flowers, and an elaborate supper was served.

A meeting of the New-York Branch of the American Folk-Lore Society will take place to-night at 8:15 o'clock at the Waldorf. H. E. Krehbiel will read a paper on the folk-song in America, which will be illustrated by song by Miss Marie Van.

A reception and dance will be held at the South Orange Field Clubhouse on Dec. 20 for the purpose of raising funds for the furnishing of the new clubhouse, which was opened on Dec. 2. The sale of tickets is limited, and they can only be procured from patronesses, or on written application to any member of the committee in charge, which consists of Cyrus F. Loutrel, Chairman; S. Fisher Miller, W. W. Palen, Dr. H. A. Mandeville, E. W. Adams, W. L. Coulter, Bertram Young, Austen Colgate, Frederick Meeder, and A. L. Scott, Jr. The patronesses are Mrs. Edwin W. Adams, Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow, Mrs. Carl E. Billqvist, Mrs. A. C. Babson, Mrs. W. H. Curtiss, Mrs. William B. Dillon, Mrs. Andrew J. Dotger, Mrs. Richard N. Dyer, Miss Lille Page Ely, Mrs. T. M. Foster, Mrs. Henry Graves, Mrs. Charles H. Gillespie, Jr., Mrs. Charles Hathaway, Mrs. George B. Jenkinson, 2d, Mrs. Cyrus F. Loutrel, Mrs. H. A. Mandeville, Mrs. Spencer Miller, Mrs. Livingston Middleditch, Mrs. Robert M. Miles, Mrs. S. Fisher Miller, Mrs. Robert S. Sinclair, Mrs. Charles A. Sterling, Mrs. Oliver D. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Robert Ward, and Mrs. Charles B. Yardley.

PATRIARCH.

MADE A COMPLAINT ABOUT HAZING

Student Goes to a Magistrate and Tells of His Alleged Treatment.

David W. Tobey, a student in the senior class of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York, secured a summons on Saturday night in the Yorkville Police Court for two fellow-students, Peter D. Schutty and James S. Gellette, whom, with others, he charged with hazing.

He said that when he entered the amphitheatre of the college on Saturday morning he was seized by these students and others. After rushing him about the room for about five minutes, standing him on his head, and playing football with him, they took him to a pump in the yard. His head was held beneath the spout and the water turned on. He was then allowed to go to his room.

Magistrate Crane advised Tobey, when he got the summons, to try and settle the matter outside of court if possible. When the case was called in court yesterday afternoon, the defendants appeared, but the complainant did not. After talking for about thirty minutes the Magistrate gave the young men some good advice and discharged them.

McAuley Mission in Need.

In response to a recent appeal made through the daily papers of this city, for aid in behalf of the Jerry McAuley Cremorne Mission, 104 West Thirty-second Street, less than $100 has been received. As the mission's need is a pressing one, its work must soon be abandoned unless help is given.

Jerry McAuley and his work are well known, and the present Superintendents, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles E. Ballou, are carrying it on with the same enthusiasm and results as were demonstrated during Jerry McAuley's lifetime. This mission is virtually the parent of all "rescue missions" of this and other cities.

Pictures and Studies from Japan.

J. Charles Arter, recently returned from Japan, will exhibit at his studio, 10 East Twenty-third Street, next week a number of studies and pictures painted in that most interesting country, out of doors, and from the people direct. Mr. Arter has been decorated by the King of Italy for his work.

COMING EVENTS.

—Nineteenth Century Club discussion, "How Far Can Municipal Government Be Divorced from National Party Lines," Sherry's, this evening, 8:15.

—Annual reception of Metropolitan Trained Nurses' Association, 104 West Forty-first Street, to-day, 3 to 7 P. M.

—Annual convention New-York State Association of Builders, 289 Fourth Avenue, to-day, 10 A. M.

—Medico-Legal Society meeting and election, Academy of Medicine, to-night, 7:30.

—Dinner to Commissioner Roosevelt, Aldine Club, 75 Fifth Avenue, to-night, 7.

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds.

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Linens for Holidays.

Heavy Damask
Table Cloths,
2 x 2 yds., at.....$2.00 each.
2 x 2½ " " .....$2.50 "
2 x 3 " " .....$3.00 "
Dinner Napkins to match,
$3.00 per doz.
"Dew bleached" Table Cloths and Napkins.
(Exclusive designs).

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Prices $225 to $400, and sold on payments of only $7 per month if desired. 50 second-hand Pianos, $100 upward; payments $5 monthly.

Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free.

OPEN EVENINGS.
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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

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HERE'S A WAR OF NOSES

Brooklyn's Method of Dealing with Diphtheria in Schools.

FIRST FIND A COLD IN THE HEAD

Then Get a Bacterial Analysis, Put Tags on the Results, and Then—But the Mortality Receives Some Consideration.

The rapid spread of diphtheria in Brooklyn has aroused general alarm, from which only the officials of the Health Department appear to be exempt. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday made an unsuccessful attempt to learn the cause of their freedom from apprehension.

The Board of Health has a very simple, yet heroic, plan for dealing with the epidemic. The scheme is to apply the handkerchief peremptorily to the nose of every child caught at large with a cold in the head. The bacteriologist of the board is to do the rest. As fast as cultures of diphtheria are produced in the laboratory, the child whose nose, and the blowing thereof, correspond to the tag in the laboratory, will be isolated. The details of this scheme have not yet been perfected.

It was estimated yesterday by a prominent health official that there are at least 30,000 Brooklyn school children with colds in their heads. To apply the handkerchief in all these cases will be a large undertaking, to say nothing of the work of properly labeling, so as to identify the suspected children.

There are many other details in this colossal undertaking which remain to be arranged by the Health Board officials and the School Board. To reach all the children who have a cold in the head it will be necessary, it is said, to make a house-to-house canvass of Brooklyn. Whether this will be done has not been determined.

Twenty-eight new cases of diphtheria were reported yesterday to the Health Department. Last week 154 cases were reported, and toward the close of the week the outlook seemed so grave to the officials of the Department of Education that they held a conference Saturday with the Board of Health.

At this conference it was resolved by the Committee on Health of the Board of Education to exclude Queens County children from the Brooklyn public schools. There was no definite information to the effect that the children from Queens County were actually responsible for the introduction and spread of diphtheria, beyond the fact that diphtheria was known to exist at Woodhaven. Inasmuch as the Queens County children had no legal right in the Brooklyn public schools but were there only by sufferance, it was deemed a good opportunity by the Board of Education to exclude them.

There are nine cases of diphtheria in the hospital for contagious diseases on Kingston Avenue. During the eleven months of 1895 there have been 1,000 deaths from diphtheria in Brooklyn. This is said by the Health Department officials to be fewer deaths by 200 than occurred in the same period of 1894. In the latter year the locality of the city chiefly affected was East New-York—the Twenty-sixth Ward. This year the greatest outbreak has been in the Eighth Ward, which is on the southern boundary of the city proper as it existed prior to the annexation of the county towns.

Deputy Health Commissioner Wyckoff was asked yesterday what steps the department was taking to combat diphtheria.

"We do not think there will be an epidemic of this disease in Brooklyn this Winter," said Dr. Wyckoff. "Our reports show there is probably somewhat less diphtheria in Brooklyn this Winter than last Winter. The introduction of antitoxine, and the new methods of dealing with the disease have led physicians to report suspected cases to us more freely. We examine constantly for diphtheritic germs, and as soon as we find them we isolate the child from whom the germs were taken. The disease is now chiefly in the Eighth Ward. We do not know what started it, or how it was spread. There is no absolute evidence it was brought in by Queens County children, but the Board of Education wanted to be on the safe side. It is known children have been coming to our schools from Woodhaven, where there is diphtheria."

"How many cases of diphtheria are there are present in Brooklyn?"

"That is difficult to say. One hundred and fifty-four cases were reported last week. There are many so-called 'walking cases' that are not reported. Speaking generally, the disease does not seem to be so fatal this year as it was last year."

"What has been the death rate this year in cases of diphtheria?"

"Probably 20 per cent."

"Has the department an abundant supply of antitoxine on hand?"

"We have thirty or forty bottles, a dose to a bottle, all prepared by the department, and made up to standard strength."

"Are there many calls for it?"

"No. Few doctors seem to want our preparation. I don't know why they don't use it more. I suppose because there are so many other standardized preparations in the market."

Dr. Wyckoff said the department had twenty inspectors who were visiting every suspected case. The department, he said, was keeping up with the disease.

The Deputy Commissioner said he knew of no action being taken by the school officials looking to the closing of any of the public schools in the immediate future. No further conference, he said, had been arranged for with the School Board.

Diphtheria in Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 10.—Many cases of diphtheria are reported by the Board of Health at this place. Several persons have died of the disease, and many others are seriously ill.

The Board of Health has ordered the large Garfield Schoolhouse closed. The school is in Garfield Avenue. It will not be reopened until after the holidays. Between three and four hundred pupils attend the school, and it is said seven or eight case of the disease were found among them.

Men's Dressing Gowns,
Lounging Jackets, Bath Robes.

Fancy Colors in Eiderdown, $3.25.
Blanket Robes, Striped Border, $3.50.
Heavy Eiderdown Robes, Striped and Figured, $4.75.
Extra quality Eiderdown Robe, $6.75.
Blanket Gowns, Figured, $7.75.
All Wool Tricot Jackets, from $4.75 to $10.50.
Corduroy Jackets, from $9.50 to $14.50.
Silk Trimmed Velvets, from $9.50 to $24.00.
Broadcloth Jackets, from $10.00 to $15.00.
Tuxedo Velvet Jackets, $24.00.
Brocaded Silk Jacket, Persian Effect, from $30.00 to $35.00.
English Dressing Gowns, from $9.00 to $45.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Mills—Wilcox.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Miss Lillian L. Wilcox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah North Wilcox, was married this evening at 8 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, to John Fraser Mills, Jr., grandson of William P. Abendroth. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James H. Rankin, pastor of the church.

The wedding was one of the largest and most elaborate held in Port Chester in many years. Five hundred invitations were issued. The wedding party entered the church to the Wedding March from "Lohengrin," played by Aubrey Herbert of New-York City.

The bride wore an ivory satin gown, with train and a yoke of pearls. She carried Bride roses and wore diamond ornaments, the present of the bridegroom.

Miss Alice A. Loder, the maid of honor, was dressed in pink satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. She carried La France roses.

Frank M. Mills, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were Arthur R. Wilcox, brother of the bride; William T. Lane, Jerome Alvord Peck, and Edwin A. Studwell.

It was a pink and white wedding. The decorations in the church were Easter lilies and chrysanthemums, with banks of palms and ferns. The ribbons were also pink and white.

A supper and reception followed the church ceremony, at the home of the bride's parents, 152 North Main Street. The house was elaborately decorated with pink and white roses, banks of ferns, and festoons of smilax. The table decorations were in pink and white. Only relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present at the reception.

Among the bride's presents were several large bank checks, a great amount of sterling silver, and china, and a punch bowl, the latter being the gift of the employes in the foundry of Abendroth Brothers, of which the bridegroom is manager.

Among those present at the wedding and reception were Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. George Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Willis H. Wilcox, Mrs. C. O. Banks, George Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Silas E. Mead, Miss Louise C. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Abendroth, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hammett, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Van Scoy, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Mills, Edwin D. Phelps, Miss Georgie A. Lyon, A. Walton W. Marshall, N. J. Sands, W. Morris, J. C. White, Richard H. Birdsall, J. E. Le Vine ss, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mills of Port Chester, Mr. and Mrs. John William Abendroth, Miss Susan B. Kelley, Mrs. Kate McCollum, and Miss McCollum of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Fraser, Miss Gowie Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Blauvelt, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Dixon of Jersey City.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills will reside in Port Chester.

Pulsford—Baldwin.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 10.—One of the large and fashionable weddings of the season in this vicinity was solemnized at high noon to-day in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, when Miss A. Gertrude Baldwin, daughter of the late Isaac P. Baldwin, and Dr. Henry Allston Pulsford were married by the Rev. Louis Cameron, the rector of the church. The interior was profusely decorated with palms and evergreens, and the large throng of guests filled the edifice.

Miss Alice Pulsford, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor, and the little flower girls were Miss Kate Pulsford, also a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Natalie L'Hommedieu, a niece of the bride. Sherman Pulsford, a brother of the bridegroom was best man, and the ushers were Arthur Pulsford, a brother of the bridegroom; Ernest L. Baldwin, a nephew of the bride; Allerton D. Hitch, and H. Earland Criddle.

The bride wore a handsome gown of rich white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, and carried orange blossoms. The maid of honor was gowned in white silk, and carried pink roses, while the little flower girls wore white mousseline de soie and large white felt hats.

After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of Mrs. Frank Arnold, a sister of the bride, in Vose Avenue, after which Dr. and Mrs. Pulsford started on an extended wedding trip. On their return they will live in South Orange. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Pulsford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Y. L'Hommedieu, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene V. Connett, Mr. and Mrs. Watson Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. John Pettit, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Butler of the Oranges; Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Markol and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Petelford of New-York.

Johnson—Welsher.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 10.—Miss Alice M. Welsher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Welsher of South Orange Avenue, Vailsburg, and William Hibberton Johnson of East Orange were married in the Vailsburg Presbyterian Church at 8:15 o'clock to-night by the pastor, the Rev. A. Hilliard Gage.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE BOOK-CASES.

Without—Mahogany :—
Within—Birdseye Maple :—

—The combination of the two woods gives an effect of daintiness that is altogether charming. One piece is simplicity itself—very low, no ornament except two lines of inlay about the doors.

Another, a little higher and wider and richer, but simple still, has the front bulging in a triple curve, and the top banded with a narrow carved frieze.

What more welcome gift could be found for a book lover?

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Suit & Cloak Department.

Silk-lined Skirts,
$13.50.
Silk Brocade Skirts,
$21.50.
Remainder of Imported and Tailor-made Gowns, at about one-half price.
Persian Cloth & Cheviot Coats, (lined with Dresden Silk,)
$15.50.
Cheviot Coats, (lined with Silk,)
$10.50.
Imported Capes at reduced prices.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

An unusually attractive display of Furniture at prices to suit the most economical buyer, at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d Street.

The church was tastefully decorated. The bride wore a pretty gown of white satin, trimmed with chiffon, and carried bridal roses. The maid of honor, Miss Mildred McCool of New-York, was attired in pale-blue silk, trimmed with chiffon, and carried white roses. John Wilson of East Orange was best man, and the ushers were Emett Wheeler, Milton Markwith, and Guion Curtiss of East Orange, and George Haass of Newark.

LECTURE TO CABLE GRIPMEN

It Was by J. L. Hirt, Under Auspices of Metropolitan Street Railway Club—President Vreeland's Address.

About two hundred gripmen in the employ of the Metropolitan Traction Company went last night to the company's building in West Fiftieth Street, to hear a lecture by J. L. Hirt, the Assistant Chief Engineer, on "The Construction of the Lexington Avenue Cable Road," and incidentally to celebrate the completion of the laying of the second cable of that road.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the Metropolitan Street Railway Club, an organization composed of the foremen, inspectors, and clerks in the Traction Company's employ, which has a membership of 150. Mr. Hirt is its President.

H. A. Newell, Jr., Superintendent of the Twenty-third Street Railroad, presided. H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company, introduced Mr. Hirt, and said of the club that it was formed to educate the inspectors, gripmen, and conductors, and the heads of all departments and subordinates engaged in the working of the complex cable system.

Concluding, Mr. Vreeland said:

"It is for such reasons as these that we desire to educate you in the working of our system, so that, in case of an accident occurring to any part of the machinery, you would know what to do in an emergency. That is the object of this club—to educate you concerning all that pertains to the intricate working of our system; and I am certain you will learn more before Mr. Hirt has finished with his lecture than you would by a month's study of literature on the same subject."

Mr. Hirt's lecture was illustrated with a number of stereopticon views. He graphically described the power house at Twenty-fifth Street, the different lengths of cable, the cable grip, and its operation, cross-section roadbed, the curve at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, plan and section of curve construction, arrangement of switch and movable gripper bars, the hill at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, and the "gypsy" carrier.

The lecture was listened to with great attention, and at its close, Mr. Hirt was voted a hearty vote of thanks.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Revolutionary Calendar, issued under the patronage of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and published by Lamson, Wolffe & Co., Boston, is one of the notable calendars of the year. It is made in the form of a shield, with the Stars and Stripes forming a delicate background. The usual twelve pages of a calendar are supplemented by two more, which form a cover, and seals of the United States and the thirteen original States are taken for designs. Each seal is given in its full colors. In small figures below are given the dates on which the Colony was settled, and the Constitution ratified; while in red letters on the calendar part is indicated the days we celebrate.

—John A. Mullin, forty-five years old, a bricklayer, of Westberg, L. I., while riding west across One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on a cable car yesterday, was seized with a hemorrhage. Conductor George W. Palmer took Mullin into B. C. Kraft's drug store, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, and an ambulance was summoned from Manhattan Hospital, but before it arrived Mullin died.

—The West Side Auxiliary Woman's Republican Club holds meetings every Friday at the Hotel Endicott, 102 West Eighty-second Street, at 8:15 P. M. Papers are read, discussed, and current events talked over. Friday, Dec. 13, at the social meeting Jennie June Croly will be the guest of honor.

—The New-York Stone Masons' Protestive Union Monday night appointed a committee to wait upon Superintendent Constable of the Building Department and make a report to him of all the buildings erected or in course of erection where unskilled workmen had been employed.

—Frank Berg, twenty-one years old, a brakeman of Union Hill, N. J., died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital from injuries received by being run over by a West Shore train. He was taken from the Forty-second Street Ferry by a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance Monday night.

—Christopher Bolte, thirty-one years old, of 101 Ninth Avenue, was driving a car across Third Avenue at Astor Place yesterday, when it collided with a cable car. He was knocked from his car to the street and had his left knee injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

—Some one dropped a cartridge at Eight Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street yesterday morning, and a passing vehicle running over it caused it to be discharged. The bullet struck Lizzie Malone of 347 West Twenty-fourth Street on the left side of the forehead, causing a trifling wound.

—The steerage passengers of the Anchor Line steamer California, detained at Hoffman Island for observation since Dec. 2, were transferred to Ellis Island yesterday afternoon. All are well.

—Moses Sundheim, sixty-five years old, whose residence is unknown, died suddenly at noon yesterday at 518 Third Avenue, where he was visiting some friends.

—De Longpre's flowers and Denton's butterflies are on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

—The evening trips to Albany via the Citizens' Line have been discontinued for the season.

—The People's Line steamers for Albany have discontinued their nightly trips for the season.

Brooklyn.

—Fire yesterday caused $3,000 damage to the building 631 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, occupied by the Washington Drug Company. The stock of the company suffered $3,500 damage. Both were insured. Fifty persons sleeping in the St. Elmo lodging house, adjoining, were wakened before there was any danger.

—Martin Hanicke, thirty-two years old, of 109 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, dropped a lighted match yesterday in a barrel of oil in a roofing factory at the foot of Smith Street. He was seriously burned and was taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

—Anna Pfeifer, twenty years old, a domestic, was found dead in bed in her room in the house of Robert

Wednesday
December 11-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

PENNY-WISE TERMINALS

President Howell Says the New Bridge Stations Are Inaqueate.

BROOKLYN IS STOCKED WITH CRANKS

The Cities Should Have Had Grand Structures for Stations—Superintendent Martin Tells About Signals.

President James Howell of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge appeared before the Assembly Cities Committee yesterday in its investigation of the Bridge affairs, and gave some interesting testimony. He expressed his contempt for Brooklyn criticism by avowing that "there were more cranks and croakers in the City of Brooklyn to the square acre than there are in the whole civilized world."

Mr. Howell was very much in earnest, and after pausing a moment to see the effect of his words, he continued: "I mean it, and I won't take back one word of what I said."

His serious frame of mind would not even permit him to recognize Mr. Zaring's question as to how he spelled "croaker."

Mr. Howell admitted owning stock in the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, but did not consider it inconsistent to be a Bridge Trustee and also a stockholder in a trolley road which is endeavoring to have the Plaza given for a trolley terminus.

This meeting was the first which the committee has held since last July. There were present Frank D. Pavey, Senator-elect; William Halpin, and Frank F. Schulz. Charles W. Zaring and James King Duffy, counsel to the committee, were also on hand.

Mr. Zaring opened the proceedings by saying that he had three expert process servers at work trying to subpoena Senator Daniel Bradley.

"We have three expert process servers at work," said Mr. Zaring, "on Senator Bradley. They have been told by the man in charge of his place of business that Senator Bradley was out of town. We learn, however, on reliable authority that Mr. Bradley was in the city at the time it was reported he was out of town, and we have been unable to catch him at his house or place of business. I understand that the Sergeant at Arms of the committee is also trying to subpoena Mr. Bradley in Albany."

The first witness called was C. C. Martin, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the bridge. Mr. Martin described the various precautions taken by the bridge authorities to avoid accidents. Cars are run, he said, on a headway of ninety seconds, and the best grip in the market is used for the cable.

"The grip is working perfectly," said Mr. Martin, "and scarcely ever fails. We also use the best hand brake, and have also a vacuum brake. When the cars want to be stopped very suddenly, the hand brake and vacuum brake are used simultaneously. We can then stop a fully loaded train running on a down grade at the rate of ten miles an hour in about 100 feet. When the tracks are dry we can stop the train in about 75 feet of its length."

Speaking about the last accident on the bridge, which happened during a fog and in which two men were killed, Mr. Martin said the fog was the densest he remembered.

"I have been twelve and a half years on the bridge," he said, "and never saw so dense a fog. Mr. Dunn of the Weather Bureau has told me within the last few days that it was the denseat fog he ever remembered."

The accident, Mr. Martin said, was due to the failure of the flagmen properly to perform their duty. As is customary in foggy weather, the cars were being run on a headway of one and three-quarter minutes, instead of the usual ninety seconds.

"What was the speed of the train that collided with the one in which Conductor Cooper stood?" asked Mr. Zaring.

"About eight miles an hour," replied the Superintendent.

"Is there any way of building cars that will minimize the results from collisions of this kind?"

"We are building cars heavier now than we used to. In collisions, however, the only danger is to the brakeman."

Mr. Martin said the Trustees had now in hand a new bell signal system, but he was of the opinion that no automatic device was infallible.

Mr. Halpin called attention to the fact that the Westinghouse system of signals could stop a train at sixty miles an hour in its own length. Mr. Martin said he did not know of this. He promised to look it up.

Mr. Zaring then took up the question of new terminals for the bridge in Brooklyn.

"The old platforms," Mr. Martin said, "were sixteen feet wide, while the new ones are four feet wider, thereby adding 45 per cent. to the accommodation. The new terminal will double the capacity of the bridge, and trains can be run on forty-five seconds headway when it is finished. The passengers of one train will be off the platform before another train comes in."

Mr. Martin said the only place where there was crowding now was on the New-York side during the rush hours, but this would soon be remedied when the second track was completed. There was no real crowding on the bridge, he added, except in the newspapers.

President Howell was called next. He identified a plan which had been submitted by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad to the Terminal Committee in relation to the plaza entrance. He said he had drawn a plan himself, but the engineers advised him that to carry it out would be too expensive to the city.

"Do you consider that it comes within your province to draw plans for the bridge?"

"Yes, Sir; I consider it my duty to do anything that would help to accommodate the public in reaching the bridge."

President Howell said the plan proposed by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad was now under consideration by the Bridge Trustees.

Bridge Trustee Seth L. Keeney, the witness said, was a Director of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

"What are your reasons for favoring the Brooklyn Heights Railroad plan?" Mr. Howell was asked.

"Because it is to the interest of the people who come to the bridge. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad brings about 30,000 persons a day to the bridge. I believe in a year's time the surface railroads will bring 100,000 persons to the bridge."

"You are a stockholder in the Brooklyn Heights Railroad?"

"Yes, Sir, and—I am sorry I have not more of it."

"How much stock do you own?"

"That is a private matter."

"And you don't consider it inconsistent to be a Bridge Trustee and also a stockholder in this concern?"

"Certainly not."

"Do you know of any other persons connected with the bridge who are also stockholders in the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Can you give us their names?"

"I don't believe I have the right to tell private matters here."

Mr. Howell also said that the Trustees bought a portion of the ground which is now included in the plaza from the railroad company for $100,000, and that this was the same ground which the railroad company wanted again for its tracks.

"How much is the railroad willing to give for the use of the plaza?"

"They are willing to pay $2,000 a year, but I am not willing to give it to them for that sum. I propose that they shall pay 5 per cent. of the cost of the land which they propose to use for the tracks."

"There has been a good deal of opposition to the plan of giving the plaza to the railroad companies, has there not?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Howell. "Some ministers of the Gospel have denounced the scheme. They wanted flower gardens and fountains there."

"Was one of those men the Rev. Lyman Abbott?"

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Howell.

"Have you received many letters denouncing the scheme?"

"About twenty-five or thirty," replied the President.

"Did they come from prominent people?"

"Yes."

Mr. Howell also said he believed that the approaches to the bridge in Brooklyn were a disgrace to the City of Brooklyn, and then alluded to the difficulty the Bridge Trustees experienced from cranks and croakers.

"How do you spell the word 'croaker'?" said Mr. Zaring.

"What do you mean, Sir?" replied Mr. Howell, who apparently did not appreciate the fun.

"I want to say," continued Mr. Howell with emphasis, "that there are more cranks and croakers in the City of Brooklyn to the square acre than there are in the whole civilized world."

Mr. Howell then, to the surprise of all, condemned the present improvements, characterizing them as a makeshift. In five or ten years, he believed, more improvements would be required to handle the increase of traffic. He said that the present makeshift improvements would cost between $1,750,000 and $2,000,000.

"And you condemn these improvements, then?" said Committeeman Halpin.

"I believe," replied Mr. Howell, "that the proper way would be to have made preparations for all time and to give to New-York and Brooklyn grand structural approaches to the bridge. These approaches would cost between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000."

In reply to another question, Mr. Howell said he considered the present improvements as "pennywise and pound foolish."

"Why were not the permanent improvements made instead of the makeshift?" asked Committeeman Halpin.

"Well, Brooklyn is poor and didn't want to increase the tax rate."

In regard to a statement of Engineer Martin that he had not made any report or suggestions to the Trustees concerning the proposed plan of the Heights Company to use the Plaza Mr. Howell said that the engineer had nothing to do with the Plaza and no report upon the matter had been called for from him. Before any permanent plan was adopted a report from the engineer would be called for.

An adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock to-day, when President Howell will again take the stand. It is expected that Mayor Schieren will be a witness at to-day's session.

BARGAINS AT THE BARGE OFFICE

SCRAMBLE FOR MISCELLANEOUS CUSTOM HOUSE THINGS.

Della Fox's 10,000 Dainty Cigarettes Brought $120—Art Objects, Champagne, False Teeth, and Curios.

Dealers in second-hand goods, auction speculators, and other bargain hunters were at the Barge Office yesterday at the sale of unclaimed, abandoned, and seized merchandise, which Collector Kilbreth had consigned to Auctioneer Abram Hyatt.

The catalogue includes 1,369 lots. By selling rapidly from 10 until 4 o'clock, the auctioneer disposed of 539 lots, which brought about $3,500. The sale will go on to-day.

Many of the articles were sorry rubbish. With few exceptions, they consisted of things for which the owners did not care enough to pay duty, or which had gone astray in shipment and were never claimed. Packages of immigrants' clothing were abundant. There were goods that had arrived in such bad condition that the consignees would not accept them. A few seizures were in the offerings, but valuable seizures are sold by a Marshal, under the law, the less important and less valuable miscellany alone remaining for the Barge Office sales.

Yesterday's gathering, however, came out to buy, and it was pleased to pay good prices. If there were many bargains in the 539 lots, few but the buyers thought so.

One of the interesting lots that looked cheap was of 10,000 cigarettes, each wrapper stamped with the name of Della Fox. There were 1,667 cardboard boxes of them, each box containing half a dozen cigarettes, and each cover bearing a neatly printed inscription that the cigarettes had been made expressly for Miss Fox. The tips of the cigarettes were wrapped in fourteen-carat gold foil, which is said to have given them a foreign value of $25 per 1,000, or $250 for the lot. The packing box in which they came was addressed to a Broadway theatrical manager, who did not choose to pay duty. The entire lot went yesterday to M. Zokey for $120.

A pretty marble figure of a sewing girl, nearly lifesize, and appraised at $80, was sold for $85 to an auction speculator. Six cases of champagne, appraised at $90, sold for $70, and forty-eight cases sold for $260. A package containing 1,750 unmounted photographs of works in the art galleries of Europe brought $61 from a dealer. Their foreign value was $94. Four parts of burial monuments brought $70. One bargain was secured at 65 cents, which bought an upper set of false teeth.

There was spirited bidding for three cases which contained a bundle of Hebrew books packed with cheap bedding and clothing. The appraised value was $76.50, and the lot brought $68. Two carved meerschaum pipes, appraised at $9.52, brought $11.50. A case containing sixty-one olive wood curios and seven pieces of Dead Sea stone excited several bidders. It was appraised at $11, but brought $18.50.

Other curios and beads, appraised at $200, were sold a little later for $75.

MACEO'S ARMY IN MATANZAS

Smallpox, Yellow Fever Contagion, and Maltreatment of Soldiers.

MATANZAS, Dec. 4.—The vanguard of Antonio Maceo's insurgent army has appeared in this province, and there is much alarm in Government circles. The Western Department was considered safe from the rebels, and the statement was made that their leaders would not dare to cross the border.

At Sancti Spiritus disease and fevers are on the increase, and the town and camp constitute one immense hospital and pesthouse combined. During the past ten days 330 deaths have occurred, many of these from smallpox, which has appeared in the ranks. Sancti Spiritus University has been converted into a hospital under the charge of the civil authorities. It would seem impossible to stamp out the infections in the city, for owners of houses object to disinfection of their properties, while persons afflicted are regularly visited by their friends. Even after a yellow-fever patient has died, the time when contagion is most likely, hundreds of friends attend the funeral services at the house and cemetery. The filth is terrible in many parts of the town, and pools of water covered with a greenish slime are found on every turn.

Sergt. Bernés, who was with Col. Feijoo when the latter surrendered Fort Pelayo to the rebel General, Gomez, was tried by a court-martial yesterday and sentenced to life imprisonment. The unfortunate soldier was suffering with yellow fever, and was carried, wrapped in a blanket, from the hospital to the military court. He was too weak to talk, and only once or twice during the trial did he open his eyes. Early this morning he died.

Col. Feijoo has also been sentenced to life imprisonment, because he did not kill the rebel leader. Gomez led the attack on Fort Pelayo, and met the commander face to face. The latter surrendered when he should have, according to the view of his superiors, killed Gomez, although he himself would have suffered certain death at the next minute.

FALSE FIRE ALARMS SENT IN

Boyle Was Arrested, but Police Could Not Prove that He Did It.

Three false alarms were rung in to Engine Company No. 12, at 260 William Street, between 12:56 and 1:07 o'clock yesterday morning, and as a result George Boyle of 336 Pearl Street, who was found intoxicated and leaning against an open fire-alarm box at Pearl Street and Peck Slip, was arrested.

The policeman who made the arrest could not show that Boyle had rung the alarms, so that when arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, he was fined $10 for intoxication.

The first of these alarms, which brought the engines from the house was rung from the box at Frankfort and Pearl Streets; the next from Dover and Water Streets, and the last from Pearl Street and Peck Slip. In neither case was there a fire.

Suspended Pilot Robert Yates.

Gustave Heye, agent of the German tank steamer Standard, complained to the Pilot Commissioners yesterday that Pilot Robert Yates caused that ship to go aground in the Kill Von Kull while on her way to sea from the Tidewater Oil Company's docks Dec. 6.

Agent Heye said that it would cost many thousand dollars to repair the ship. The Pilot Board, at its meeting yesterday, suspended Pilot Yates for six months.

HAYWARD HAS CONFESSED

He Alone Responsible for the Killing of Catherine Ging.

TO BE HANGED TO-DAY FOR THE CRIME

He Has Told the Entire Story of the Murder to County Physician Burton While Awaiting Death.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 10.—Harry Hayward, who will be hanged to-morrow, has confessed. Every shadow of doubt as to his guilt in connection with the murder of Catherine Ging has been swept away by the voluntary words of the assassin.

Hayward turned to County Physician Burton, who constantly attends him, and, as to a father confessor, admitted that the gallows was about to receive one of the guiltiest wretches of the nineteenth century. The story of the crime he recited from beginning to end, confessing that he alone was the instigator of the murderous plot, and that Claus Blixt was but his tool.

The crime which Hayward confesses was one of the most remarkable of the century. On the night of Dec. 3, 1804, the body of Miss Catherine Ging was found in a tamarack swamp on the further shore of Lake Calhoun, a few miles from this city. About the same time a horse, drawing an empty buggy, with blood smeared over the cushions and sides, walked into Gossman's livery stable, where it had been rented early in the evening by Miss Ging.

Rigid and searching inquiry was at once instituted by the authorities. It developed that Miss Ging had her life insured for $10,000, the policies being made payable to Harry Hayward. This directed suspicion toward him, and, after being under surveillance for a few days, he was, together with his brother Adry, taken into custody. As Hayward was at the theatre the night of the murder, it was shown conclusively that he did not do the actual killing. Then Adry told a remarkable story. He said that Harry had plotted to kill Miss Ging for the life insurance, and wanted his assistance, which was refused. Some days before the murder Adry had told the story to L. M. Stewart, an old and respected citizen and long-time friend of the family. Mr. Stewart dismissed it as an idle yarn, and only recalled it when the dead body of Miss Ging was found in the lonely tamarack swamp.

Further investigation by the police developed the fact that Hayward met Miss Ging that night and drove out as far as Thirteenth Street, where he was met by Claus Blixt, the janitor in the employ of his father. Blixt drove Miss Ging out Calhoun Road and shot her. He then came into town on foot, going to several places where he was known, for the purpose of establishing an alibi. Hayward, after leaving Miss Ging, hurriedly retraced his steps and joined a young society lady at the theatre, sitting through the performance apparently unconscious of the tragedy that was then being enacted.

Blixt was afterward arrested and confessed to the actual killing. He was given a life sentence in the Stillwater Penitentiary. In telling his story he claimed that Hayward had him in his power, exercising an influence over him that it was impossible to resist. Hayward himself was placed on trial, and, despite the best legal talent that money could buy, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. The usual appeal to the higher court was made and overruled. A petition for clemency or commutation of the death sentence was denied by the Chief Executive of the State. Medical experts agreed that the man was abnormal and totally devoid of all moral sense, and they signed the petition simply upon that point.

The condemned man refused all spiritual advice during his stay in jail, and spent most of his time reviling and cursing his brother and others whom he charged with being responsible for his conviction.

"I fell down at the last moment, though," said Hayward, after a full confession had been made. "I intended to kill Blixt, but could not. If I had I would have been safe. The morning after the murder I went to him and told him to go to Frank—that is the elevator boy, you know—and borrow a revolver of him. Blixt looked at me for a moment and then replied: 'No, Harry; no.' He was too cunning for me. I failed, but if he had borrowed that revolver I would have gone into the basement, and, after taking the revolver away from Blixt, I would have shot him through the right temple, where a man committing suicide would naturally shoot. Then I would have dropped the revolver by his side and backed from the room. I figured that Mrs. Blixt or some one might come rushing in, and if I was backing out I could, upon the appearance of any one, have simply rushed forward toward the body, as if I had heard the shot, too, and was just running in. I failed, though, and now they have me," with a glance toward the court where the gallows stands awaiting its victim.

Hayward is making a gigantic effort to cover up his shattered nerve to-day. He arose from his couch this morning, and, although he had not slept a wink, stretched himself and said to the death watch: "Well, I would like to be hung every day. I feel like a fighting cock." He ate sparingly of wheat cakes and fried eggs, but joked with his watch the while, stating that he had always fed well and he could not leave this world hungry. Nevertheless his every effort to appear natural to-day is noticeable. His lips quiver like those of a suffering infant, and he cannot keep his mind upon a topic long enough to form a complete sentence. He is breaking up fast, and although Jailer Sandberg declared that Harry will walk to the rope without a tremor, it is doubtful.

Father Timothy visited the condemned man in his cell this morning, but Harry refused to embrace the comfort offered by the Church. He will die as he has lived, with no profession of religion. During the day he sent for Stella Goodman, the woman whom he alleges he married in New-York two years ago, but she did not go to him.

Sheriff Holmberg visited the cell for a short time to-day and asked Hayward if there was anything he wished. "Yes," was the reply; "I want to give the boys a big spread here to-night, late."

"All right," answered the Sheriff; "you can have anything you want."

Harry at once set to work and prepared a bill of fare for the last social occasion which he will grace, including a 'possum, a suckling pig, one turkey, chicken salad, celery, oysters on the half shell, and mince pie, (for Dr. Burton he stated apple pie, &c.) He intends to feed the guards and deputies to the number of eight. He has not yet selected the three persons to attend his execution, as allowed by the Minnesota law, but states that George Clemens, his barber, is to be one. He has already dressed himself in the black suit which he will wear at his execution. He has purchased a white silk tie, and insists upon wearing it.

FELL INTO A PAIL OF BOILING WATER

Little Leopold Keuhn Died as the Result of His Injuries.

Leopold Keuhn, the infant son of August Keuhn of 627 Columbus Avenue, died yesterday morning from burns resulting from falling into boiling water Monday afternoon. Mrs. Keuhn had been washing, and poured some boiling water into a pail which she set on the floor. The little boy was walking backward across the floor when he fell into the bucket.

Mrs. Keuhn was so affected by the injuries received by her child that she went into convulsions, and it was feared at one time that she would die. The little boy was burned so badly that his life was given up from the first.

Passengers for Europe.

Among those who will sail for Europe today on the White Star steamship Britannic are Dr. J. Everett Booth, the Rev. Richard Owen, Miss Sara Bond Low, Mr. and Mrs. Murdo McKensie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart, and A. E. Williamson.

On the American Line steamship St. Louis are John W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. David O'Day, Mrs. Mary F. Seward, John J. P. Malcomson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Haff, Dr. Alfred D. Chapman, and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Appleton.

SUGGESTS NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION

Alderman Ware Would Have It Observed Again at City Hall—Heated Cars for Surface Lines.

Alderman Ware is Chairman of the so-called Reception Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Acting in this capacity, yesterday he offered a report advocating what he called a "continuance of the old custom of holding a New Year's Day reception at the City Hall, from 12 o'clock noon until 4 o'clock." Under his suggestion, the Mayor and the Aldermen should do the honors.

After the Aldermen had enjoyed a laugh at the expense of Mr. Ware, they laid his report over for a week.

The Aldermanic resolution allowing the butchers and the poultry dealers to hang meats and poultry outside of their stores during the holiday season was not approved by the Board of Health, which held that the ordinance forbidding this practice was imperative.

Residents of Eighth Avenue above One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street asked the Aldermen to have the lines of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company extended to the Polo Grounds. The application was referred to the Railroad Committee.

The Railroad Committee's report favoring the heating of every alternate surface car on lines over three miles in length was adopted. Each car that is heated must bear a sign to that effect.

MONEY IN LIBERTY ALLEY

BROOKLYN BRIDGE OFFICIAL AND PARTNER SAID TO HAVE MADE IT.

Chief Ticket Agent Van Keuren and Frederick Jansen, It Is Said, Dabbled in Plaza Property.

Curious testimony as to how a certain bridge official, to wit, Chief Ticket Agent Van Keuren, and his partner, Jansen, were alleged to have made money in connection with the widening of Liberty Alley was made public yesterday in Brooklyn. The statements came out in the course of the trial before Supreme Justice Gaynor of the suit of Michael C. Murphy of Brooklyn against the Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Elevated Road to recover $50,000 for alleged damages to Murphy's building at Liberty and High Streets by reason of the adjacent elevated structure.

Mr. Murphy is the South Brooklyn politician who dreamed he could make a fortune by planting a saloon at the chief entrance to the new bridge terminal in Brooklyn—at the "gate to Brooklyn," as it was called by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church.

Owing to the efforts of Dr. Abbott, Edward M. Shepard, and other eminent citizens, Mr. Murphy's dream was never realized, and the place which he intended for a saloon has remained idle. The windows contain the alluring placards of a dozen ambitious real estate agents.

The defense of the elevated road to the suit is that Mr. Murphy knew all about the plans for the elevated station before he even bought the ground.

William M. Cohen of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson examined Frank A. Barnaby, and showed that Murphy bought the land from a man named Pfeiffer, who got it from the late Frederick Jansen.

"Did you ever inform Mr. Pfeiffer that there was a good deal of litigation about the property, and that for that reason he had better get rid of it?" asked Mr. Cohen.

"I would not swear to that."

"Did you ever meet Jansen and Pfeiffer at the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company or anywhere else?"

"No."

"What was the price paid Jansen for the property?"

"I believe $25,000."

"As soon as the plaza was talked about prices went up, didn't they?"

"Yes."

"And how much did the bridge pay for the twenty-inch strip it took from this property under discussion?"

"Just $5,000."

"And how much did Murphy give Jansen for the property?"

"He gave him $32,500."

"You got a commission from Jansen?"

"One per cent."

"Anything more?"

"Yes. I got $2,500 for an interest in the property."

"And had Mr. Lewis of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company also an interest in it?"

"He had."

"And so had Mr. Van Keuren, the bridge ticket agent?"

Mr. Murphy's lawyer objected to the question.

"He may have had," said the witness.

"Did Mr. Lewis get anything out of the sale?"

"The same as I did."

"How did Jansen pay for the property?"

"He gave $10,000 in cash and $15,000 on mortgage."

"Who went on the bond?"

"Mr. Jansen and I."

"Didn't you know that the purchase contract was made in the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company?"

"I did not.'

"But didn't you want Van Keuren to go on the bond because of his particular information about the bridge and plaza plans?"

"I did not."

Frederick Jansen was in business partnership with Ticket Agent Van Keuren, it is said, in the management of the Rockaway steamers.

MISUNDERSTANDING OVER A CHECK

Mr. Bates Said He Was to Pay Some of Mrs. Fleming's Debts with It.

The examination of Henry W. Bates, a lawyer living at Peekskill, N. Y., with offices in this city, who was charged by Mrs. P. S. Fleming of the same place with misappropriating a check for $960 belonging to her, was concluded before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Police Court examination room yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Fleming testified that about March 5 she gave Bates the check in question, with her indorsement and instructions to deposit it and start an account for her. In this statement she was supported by her sister, Miss Schoonmaker.

Bates's testimony was that the check was given him with the understanding that he should pay some of her debts, give her $50, and retain the rest as part of his fee for settling in Mrs. Fleming's interest the estate of L. M. Smith, her grandfather.

Magistrate Kudlich said that, in view of the conflicting testimony and the amount of work done by Bates, he was discharged.

THE DYNAMYTE TESTS SUCCESSFUL

Members of the Board Highly Pleased with the Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The third and last of the dynamite tests took place yesterday, and like the preceding ones, were highly successful. Four shells, each containing one hundred pounds of dynamite were fired, striking three miles distant and exploding on impact, throwing up columns of water estimated at four hundred feet in height.

A similar shell was next fired across the Golden Gate into the side of a mountain, dislodging a tremendous quantity of rock and earth. The concluding test was the firing of three shells containing 500 pounds of dynamite, one from each gun. They exploded with terrific violence.

The members of the Inspecting Board expressed themselves as highly pleased with the tests, all the requirements of the contract having been exceeded.

Officers of the Mercantile Exchange.

The New-York Mercantile Exchange had its annual election of officers yesterday. There was only one ticket in the field as follows: President—William Wills; Vice Presidents—M. W. Carr, C. F. Droste, Mortlock Pettit, and James Rowland; Treasurer—D. B. Halstead; Executive Committee—T. A. Somerville, G. F. Godley, T. Farrel, Walter S. Fitch, Henry J. Mahr, Fred E. Rosebrock, J. A. Kunkel, D. W. Whitmore, and O. S. Mecabe; Inspectors of Election—J. R. Southwick, C. F. Barre, and W. S. Temple.

WILL HE USE GOLD LACE

Superintendent Constable and Assistants to be Uniformed.

SOME DOUBT AS TO TYPEWRITERS

Counsel to the Building Department Exempt—Employes Conjure Up Terrible Pictures of Their Future.

Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of the Building Department, has for some time shown a more than ordinary interest in the workings of the Street Cleaning Department. He has watched the white-clad employes of Col. Waring at their not very pleasant yet exceedingly necessary task of cleaning the streets, and he has appeared to be peculiarly interested in the movements of the uniformed district foremen and Superintendents overseeing the work of the laborers and sweepers. The foremen wondered who the tall, good-looking young man was who appeared to be so much attracted by them and their work, and they would not thave been surprised if it had developed that their watchful observer was in training to succeed Col. Waring.

The reason that prompted the close observation of the uniformed force of street cleaners was, however, disclosed yesterday, when Superintendent Constable announced that he was going to wear a uniform. Whether this uniform will rival the gorgeousness of that worn by the Governor's staff or whether it will be patterned after the more modest garb of the Post Office employes is still a secret locked within the Superintendent's breast, but the fiat has gone forth that not only he, but all employes of his department, Inspectors, clerks, and messengers, will be required to wear uniforms when on duty. The only employes of the department who are to be exempted from this rule are the counsel, but it is not yet determined whether the two handsome young women who are employed in the office of Superintendent Constable as typewriters will be required to don a distinctive uniform or whether they will be allowed to follow their own good taste in the matter of dress.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called on Superintendent Constable yesterday and inquired whether the uniforming of his force had been determined on.

"Certainly it has," replied the Superintendent. "The order has not yet been promulgated, but I have determined to put all the employes of this department in uniform the Inspectors, clerks, messengers, and all."

"Do you propose to put the counsel to the department in uniform?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, no," replied the Superintendent. "I hardly think that will be necessary, but they are the only ones who will be exempt from this order."

"Do you expect any opposition to the putting on of a uniform by your employes?" asked the reporter.

Superintendent Constable looked up, apparently rather startled at the suggestion of opposition. "No," he replied. "I certainly do not." Then, straightening himself up and throwing out his chest, he said: "I am going to wear a uniform. I don't see why any of the employes should be ashamed to do the same. I look upon it as a good way to enforce discipline."

"What kind of uniform will you prescribe for your force?" asked the reporter.

"I have not determined that yet. It is simply a matter of detail. For the Inspectors I shall select some neat, durable material that will not soil easily and will not be spoiled when they are making their inspection of unfinished buildings. It will be different from that of the clerks. The reason that induced me to come to the conclusion of uniforming the force is that it will be easier to enforce discipline. There is no reason why the Building Inspectors should be concealed or kept under cover. The public ought to be able to recognize them when they are on duty. The Inspectors now wear a uniform cap and badge of office, and this has worked so well that I determined to put them in an entire uniform."

"But these reasons do not apply to the clerks in your office?"

"Perhaps not so forcibly," said Mr. Constable, "but I believe that it will be conducive to discipline."

The clerks do not appear to relish the idea of being dressed up in uniform, judging by the moody and dejected looks noticed on their faces by the reporter. None of them would talk about the matter yesterday. Perhaps it is not the matter of wearing the uniform that distresses the clerks as much as the kind of uniform that will be selected for them. There is a suspicion that perhaps there will be an abundance of gold braid on the Superintendent's uniform and that the clerks in the office may be clad in English check knickerbockers, with golf stockings and blue Norfolk jackets, and that they will be numbered and badged, like the employes of the Street Cleaning Department. These suspicions could not be verified yesterday. The only person, of course, who has any knowledge on this subject is the Superintendent himself, and he said yesterday that he had not yet made up his mind as to the distinctive uniform to be selected for the different grades of the service.

The only employes of the Building Department who wear anything approaching a uniform at the present time are the Inspectors. They wear a dark-blue yachting cap, with a broad visor. In front of the cap is a brass plate nearly the size of a silver dollar, with the words, "Inspector of the Building Department," surrounding the city coat of arms. They are also supplied with large brass badges, which they are required to wear on the outside of their coats while on duty. Superintendent Constable wore a yachting cap while talking to the reporter yesterday. The wearing of them by the Inspectors was introduced by him some months ago.

Tried to Sell Stolen Books.

A young man who gave the name of Harry Blair was arrested early yesterday morning in Fifth Avenue, where he was trying to sell some college textbooks to passers-by.

When the policeman who arrested him returned to his post, he found that the publishing house of Ginn & Co., at 70 Fifth Avenue, had been broken into. Charles H. Brown, manager of the company, identified the books yesterday and appeared as complainant in Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of burglary against Blair. The prisoner said that he had bought the books from two men on the Bowery for 15 cents. The books were valued at $30. Magistrate Simms held Blair for trial in $1,500.

Fruit Show of the Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' Club held its annual fruit show and a regular meeting yesterday at 111 West Thirty-eighth Street. One hundred varieties of apples and thirty varieties of pears were shown, including some specimens of early fruit from Columbia County, which had been kept in cold storage. The New-York State Experiment Station at Geneva sent an exhibit of twenty-four varieties of apples.

Dr. F. M. Hexamer presided at the meeting, and addresses on fruit raising were made by G. G. Fowler of Port Jervis, N. Y.; G. T. Powell of Ghent, N. Y.; C. L. Allen of Floral Park, L. I., and Peter Van Ricker of Bayville, N. J. The fruit show will be continued to-day.

Assistant Physician Appointed.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Joseph P. Pettis of Cropseyville has been appointed from the civil service eligible list as an assistant physician at the Buffalo State Hospital at a salary of $100 a month.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York State as follows: A. A. Winchell, Belgium; Peter Ver Crouse, Minsteed; G. T. Niles, Watervale.

Johannis

"King of Natural Table Water"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

ERNEST GOGORZA, 50 Broad St., New-York, Managing Agent in United States and Canada for JOHANNIS, LIMITED, London.

TRAMPS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY

Rockland County Proposes Harsh Treatment for the Wandering Vagrants—Will Be Forced to Work.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Tramps and vagrants will be likely to stay out of Rockland County after to-day. The Rockland County Grand Jury a few days ago investigated the tramp nuisance, and found that the County Jail was at times crowded with vagrants, many of whom were rearrested after serving from ten to thirty days.

The Grand Jury then resolved that "the several Justices of the Peace of the courts of Rockland County should henceforth cease to commit tramps to the County Jail," and should hereafter commit them to the State Penitentiary at hard labor." The first instance where this resolution was obeyed was to-day in Nyack.

Two tramps, Frederick Mitchell of Troy and David Rogers of Providence, R. I., appeared in town and wanted the Overseer of the Poor to send them to the poorhouse, as they did not care about tramping around during the Winter. Their hands showed they were not accustomed to work, and both were hearty and strong looking. The Poormaster refused their application, and took them before Justice Whyard, who committed them to the Kings County Penitentiary for three months.

Other Justices throughout the county intend to take the same course, and the professional "weary wanderers" will soon learn not to cross over into the borders of Rockland County.

WILL HAVE A CLAMBAKE HERE

The Newport Club Preparing to Enjoy Itself in New-York.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 10.—The Newport Clambake Club is arranging to have several gatherings in New-York this Winter. It was a famous organization of last Summer, and includes in its ranks all of Newport's millionaire Summer residents, and, in fact, quite all of the cottagers from various parts of the country. Center Hitchcock is the President and O. H. P. Belmont, William K. Vanderbilt, and Prescott Lawrence are members of the Executive Committee.

No ladies are allowed at their agtherings according to the by-laws. The menue consists of a full and genuine Rhode Island clambake, and, to make sure that the meal will be prepared according to the custom in this State for years, the clams are to be dug along the shores of Rhode Island and the bake is to be made by the skilled colored man who served the club here last Summer.

Society took up the Rhode Island clambake two years ago, and their regard for it has been steadily increasinng. Their meeting in New-York will be in January, and it will be the first Rhode Island clambake ever made in that State. President Hitchcock is now looking about for a place for the gathering.

REFUSES TO MAKE ANY REPAIRS

Commissioner Collis Waiting to Have the Court Building Accepted.

At the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday, Corporation Counsel Scott was asked to report as to whether the new Criminal Court Building can be at once turned over to the city. Suits for forfeitures against the contractors for not finishing the building in the specified time have prevented its final acceptance by the city.

For this reason the Commissioner of Public Works has refused to make changes and repairs. One of the changes he refused to make was the fitting up of the present office of the Clerk of General Sessions as a courtroom for new Part IV.

Recorder Goff made a complaint about this and other matters at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and as a result he was asked to draw up a resolution referring the question to the Corporation Counsel.

The American Lloyds Fire Underwriters presented a petition asking for an increased water supply and pressure in the lower part of the city. The Sinking Fund Commissioners referred this to the Aqueduct Commissioners.

The New-York and College Point Ferry Company asked that it be relieved from paying rent for its wharf at the foot of East Ninety-ninth Street for the time in which it was dispossessed by the Dock Department. The amount involved is about $10,000. This question was also referred to the Corporation Counsel.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

REED WILL BE DICTATOR—The Speaker will shape legislation to suit his own ideas.
REPUBLICAN CONVENTION CONTEST—The many cities which demand the honor of entertaining delegates.
GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK—Rich zone not less than four by six miles square.
CUBAN REBELS CONFIDENT—Major Gen. José Moyia-Rodriguez explains the situation.
CONTEST OVER THE SPOILS—The Republicans of Maryland wrangle about the Senatorship.
DR. AHLWARDT ARRIVES—He says he has been invited here to explain his anti-Semitic ideas.
ON A FEE OR SALARY BASIS—An important political question discussed in New-Jersey.
FARMERS AND THEIR WORK—Depression in the rural districts under discussion.
THE NATION'S JUDICIARY—Attorney General Harmon's first annual report.
NEW-YORK STATE'S VOTE—The official returns from all the counties but one.
DR. SATTERLEE IS CHOSEN—Bishop of the new Diocese of Washington selected.
WARNED BY UNITED STATES CONSUL—Saved from the priest swindling syndicate of Spain.
MR. CAMERON TO RETIRE—The Pennsylvania statesman will leave the Senate.
MR. PUDDIFOOT'S GOSPIL CART—The unhappy experiences of a New-England farmer.
NEW SENATE CHAMBER—No longer a tawdry look to the famous room.
FLIGHT OF THE SEEDS—How nature does her best to keep the earth fruitful.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Effects of Draining Land, by Henry Stewart; Work for the Winter; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

BRADLEY TAKES HIS SEAT

Inauguration of Kentucky's First Republican Governor.

A DEMONSTRATION AT FRANKFORT

Sound Money Advocated in the Inaugural Address—Vigorous Opposition to Lynching Is Promised.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 10.—Col. W. O. Bradley

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE MINSTER OF THE WEST

WESTMINSTER. By Sir Walter Besant, M. A., F. S. A. With 130 illustrations by William Patten and others. 8vo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $3.

ANNALS OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By E. T. Bradley, (Mrs. A. Murray Smith.) With a Preface by the Dean of Westminster and a Chapter on the Abbey Buildings by J. T. Micklethwaite. Illustrated. Folio. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Sir Walter Besant's volume consists of papers that in their original form first appeared in The Pall Mall Magazine. Additions have been made in some of the chapters, and the whole has been most interestingly rounded out. The author does not pretend to present a history of Westminster, as he believes that that can be found in the works of others who have told it with a sufficient fullness to meet all demands. His object he states as follows:

To show, contrary to received opinion, that the Isle of Bramble was a busy place of trade long before London existed at all. To restore the vanished palaces of Westminster and Whitehall. To portray the life of the Abbey, with its services, its rule, its anchorites, and its sanctuary. To show the connection of Westminster with the first of English printers. And, lastly, to present the place as a town or borough, with its streets and its people.

Much that Sir Walter has written of Westminster he has acquired by what may properly be termed original research, although of course, in going back to the earliest days of Westminster he has had to depend somewhat upon the works of many writers who preceded him.

But for gleaning here a little and there a little with much labor, for selecting that which he believed to be true and discarding that which he believed to be mystical, if not entirely false, he deserves commendation. He has presented Westminster in an entirely new light and has opened up its former life and importance in a way that makes his history of it peculiarly his own.

As London, the great metropolis of the world, has reached out and swallowed up and assimilated, from time to time, its outlying districts, embracing cities, towns, and villages, and made them only parts of itself with their individuality destroyed and barely traceable, it is well to pause occasionally, drop out of the rush of time and the onward hurry of commercial pursuits, and learn what sort of a people the English were in earlier days when their restless energy was in its infancy—if it ever had an infancy. "Westminster" will help us, for long before London was London, Westminster was a busy spot, although it is now a city without citizens.

In "The Beginnings" Sir Walter takes us back to the foundations of the Abbey on Thorney Island, which was the Abbey and Palace Precinct, "which, in addition to the water surrounding it, was further defended by lofty stone walls, part of which still remain in the Abbey gardens."

Thorney, the Isle of Bramble, was an islet entirely surrounded by the waters of the Thames, a broad and shallow river. It was so broad that the breakwater extended as far as the present site of Buckingham Palace. It was so shallow that at low tide a man could wade across from the rising ground of the west of the island, and from the island to the opposite shore, where is now St. Thomas's Hospital. It was a Roman station, where the highway of the north met the highway of the south, the place by which, until London gathered all into her lap, the whole traffic of the island must pass.

From the "beginnings" of Westminster and its Abbey we pass to the old King's Palace, the beginner of which Sir Walter believes to have been King Cnut, the Dane, who permanently took up his residence at Westminster after his complete conversion to Christianity. In the Old Palace the Kings of England held Court for 500 years, and of all the buildings which formed that palace there remain at this day nothing but a hall, greatly altered; a crypt, and a single tower.

Sir Walter goes back and attempts to restore the palace as it was in the reign of Richard II., and there is no reason to suppose that he has not succeeded in doing so as well as any one possibly could. His antiquarian research has produced a large amount of material, of which he makes excellent use, and places before his readers a picture of the old palace reconstructed to such an extent that a sufficient idea of it and its inhabitants is readily gained.

He does not claim his book to be, and does not wish it to be thought to be, a history of Westminster, but calls it a collection of pictures of the city, with its palace, its Abbey, its sanctuary, and its slums, from a time when London did not exist until the present day. The book is handsomely printed, and profusely illustrated with pictures of the city's past glories.

"Annals of Westminster Abbey" is an attempt to embody, in a continuous and compendious form, a chronological record of the history of the Abbey, whether under the guardianship of abbots and monks or of deans and canons, from the days of the last of the Anglo-Saxon Kings to the present, and a very successful and entertaining attempt it is.

To a certain extent it covers some of the same ground as that of which Sir Walter Besant has written in the book just mentioned, but the books in style and purpose are so dissimilar that, instead of one filling the place of the other, a knowledge of one makes the other more interesting and creates a desire for it.

Miss Bradley, daughter of Dean Bradley of Westminster, devoted years of close study to her subject, and secured the advice and guidance of those especially qualified to give her assistance in her work, and has produced a work that may be considered authentic so far as the history of Westminster Abbey is not enveloped in the haze of tradition.

The traditional part she has considered from the founding of the Abbey to the time when trustworthy annals first began to exist, and has given many of the miraculous legends that have come down from the days when it was little thought that the influence of England would extend to and in certain ways dominate the affairs of the world. She has traced the annals of the Abbey year by year from the first historical foundation in the eleventh century, and has chronicled all the functions and ceremonies that have taken place within it, and which bind the history of England so closely to it.

All that is thought to be known of the Abbey prior to 1049 rests upon vague tradition; since then, however, the records are sufficiently clear and full to enable one to obtain a good history of the Abbey, although in some instances traditions have crept in and clouded the facts to such an extent that it is impossible to separate the real from the imaginary.

Through the times of Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, the Norman Kings and Norman abbots, this old church passed on to become, between 1220 and 1503, transformed from a Norman to a Gothic building. Its transformation is described with sufficient detail to give a knowledge of the more important matters in connection with the new building and the chief historical events that were enacted within its walls during the 300 years that it required to bring it to completion.

With the change from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism came the dispersion of the order that had control of the Abbey, and from that time its religious services varied, and were in conformity with the religious tenets of the various rulers, whether they were Protestants or Catholics. Miss Bradley's descriptivo powers are very entertaining, and, as she relates the thousand and one interesting events that she has seen fit to chronicle, she touches upon all the main points that go to make the life of the Abbey.

To the Kings and Queens and their prime favorites is given much space, as to the ceremonies and functions that were held in the Abbey. The deans whose acts distinguished them from among their fellows she has sought out and described in such a way as to indicate their influence upon the Abbey's affairs and the history of the country.

The illustrations and letterpress go far toward making the book the attractive one that it is. For a holiday gift it should be most acceptable aside from the intrinsic worth that the text gives it, for of the many books that have been written on Westminster Abbey, none that is in so condensed a form as is this one will be found more enjoyable or give greater satisfaction.

FLORENCE IN DANTE'S TIME

THE TWO FIRST CENTURIES OF FLORENTINE HISTORY. The Republic and Parties at the Time of Dante. By Prof. Pasquale Villari. Translated by Linda Villari. Vol. II. 8vo. Illustrated. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.75.

The title of the work of which this is the concluding volume is misleading. It is not a history of Florence, but rather a collection of essays in which are given the results of the author's investigations concerning obscure but important points in Florentine history. "The real aim of these studies," the author says, "was to enable the reader to discuss clearly and accurately not only the chronological sequence, but also the logical connection and veritable causes of the numerous political and social revolutions which occurred in Florence, of the various shapes assumed by the Florentine Constitution, and of the various parties by which the republic was divided and torn." This he says in justification of his work and in answer to the criticism made when the first volume was published that his history lacked continuity and furnished no consecutive narrative. He had no thought of continuity, he says, in writing his essays, no intention of making a complete narrative history. There was, in his judgment, no need of another chronological story of the origin, growth, development, and decline of Florence, but there was need of a work which should put within reach of historical students information touching matters which, though relating primarily to Florence, have significance as factors in Italian history, and in some instances even more important bearings.

It may be surmised that Prof. Villari's essays are not of the sort to win popular favor. They are studies in detail of men, events, and institutions, concerning some of which the average person cares but little. But when we come to the critical student of history it is another thing—he will find in the Professor's essays a great deal that will interest him. Such a person will read with care what is said in support of the proposition that "throughout the Middle Ages there is always, in one form or another, a perpetual struggle going on between the Germanic element introduced by the invasions and the Latin element bequeathed to us by tradition." Prof. Villari insists stoutly on this proposition. He had a good deal to say about it in his first volume, and now, in answer to adverse criticism, he reaffirms it. It is not his original proposition, he says; others have supported it, including Guizot and Gervinus. Furthermore, there is abundant evidence of its soundness awaiting anybody who is willing to spend a little time looking through the statute books of Italian communes. Such an investigation, it is promised, would reveal in a given case that the Roman and the German laws clashed for years in the struggle for predominance before the Roman law became the basis of the communal statutes.

More evidence to support the proposition, the Professor tells us, may be found through studies of the arts, literature, society, and customs of any of the Italian cities, and especially Florence, where, generation after generation, "an obstinate struggle was carried on between the feudal aristocracy, bound up with the empire and often styled Longobard or Teuton in Florentine chronicles and documents, and those greater or lesser guilds constituting the real wealth and force of the commune in which they finally won supremacy."

These essays also are instructive to students of Italian law. They give us the sources of laws and show, as Prof. Villari remarks, that back of each advance in lawmaking was some sort of revolution or reform movement, and that the new law was the necessary outcome of an improved popular sentiment. "I was impelled," Prof. Villari says, with a sort of grim humor, "to dedicate a series of lectures to this subject, and have since condensed the gist of them in a chapter which cannot fail to be wearisome to those mainly interested in the political vicissitudes of Florence." But the fact that this chapter undoubtedly will be wearisome to some persons may be offset by the fact that the comparatively few who have a craving for information as to the growth of the statutory institutions of Italy will find much in it to delight them. The chapter contains something about the family relations in early and later Florentine days; something about the various marriage regulations that were in force from time to time, and something about woman's rights under the statutes. It sets forth strongly that the tendency of the communal statutes was constantly toward democracy, and that there was progress all the while in the direction of equality and fraternity under the law. The general reader, though he may take the author's advice and "pass over" this chapter, will do well to glance at the headlines, and so catch the drift of the argument.

The next essay discusses "The Enactments of Justice," which an Italian historian has called the "Magna Charta of Florence." This discussion, as a matter of course, introduces Giano della Bella, the reputed author of the enactments, and most persons to whose notice Prof. Villari's book shall come will regret that, instead of Giano being the centre of the discussion, he is forced into second place. But such regret necessarily will ignore the author's scheme. He assumes that those who wish to read about Giano will find enough about him in the libraries to which they have access. His business is to dig away at the roots of the enactments rather than to make a portrayal of the man. He aims to show how the guilds endeavored in the enactments to fortify themselves, humble the nobles, break up associations inimical to the general welfare, and give a greater unity to the Government.

The time was one of the most interesting in the history of Florence—full of stirring events, great changes, difficult problems, wars of assault and defense, internal strife, and intricate social movements. The feudal nobility was overthrown by the revolution in which Giano della Bella was the central figure, and then came what Prof. Villari considers "perhaps the most involved and difficult period of Florentine history." The revolution broke up the old parties, or at least completely transformed them, and it is very hard for the student going back to the years immediately following the revolution to catch the drift of public affairs and to put proper estimates on the men who took prominent parts in the military and civil works. To help to a clear understanding of this period has been the aim of Prof. Villari. Speaking of the importance of the period, he says:

It is not only the moment in which the mediæval commune entered on the process of disintegration that prepared the way for the society of the Renaissance, but it also marks the hour when Italian art and literature sprang into being, and in which we behold Dante Alighieri filling a Titanic place and taking a very active part in the noisy chaos of political affairs. Unless these affairs be well comprehended it were impossible to arrive at any clear appreciation of Dante's life and works.

Prof. Villari has endeavored to make a story of the events of the times of Giano della Bella and Dante that will "bring their organic unity to the reader's notice and afford an elucidation of their meaning and purpose." He certainly has been conscientious in his work, and has given us something which demonstrates that he himself has acquired a grasp of his subject. It would be base flattery, however, to say that his story is strong and picturesque.

LITERARY NOTES

—During the month of November, this year, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in its list of books received, gave the titles of 407 separate works that had come to its office. In November, 1896, the number was 222. In November, 1895, when most kinds of business were in better condition, the number was only 257.

—Mr. George Gottsberger Peck has nearly ready Felix Oldboy's "Walks in Our Churchyards, Old New-York, Trinity Parish." Those who are the descendants of the old families will like to see preserved these historical reminiscences of the past, as they have been found in the churchyards of Trinity.

—Mr. John Guille Millais's "A Breath from the Veldt" is announced as an important work, to be published by the Messrs. Macmillan. Mr. Millais, who is familiar with South Africa, describes the numerous large game found there, and presents a true picture of life in that country. The illustrations are remarkable for their accuracy, representing the action and attitudes of wild animals when in motion.

—Mr. Bellamy's "Century of Charades" has puzzled many readers, and solutions to these enigmas have been asked. There were a hundred charades. Mr. Harlan H. Ballard has solved them all. The Joseph Knight Company of Boston publishes the key to the riddles. The volume has for title "Open Sesame; One Hundred Answers in Rhyme to William Bellamy's 'Century of Charades.'"

—Gounod was not alone a great musician, but a master of literature. He combined, as ever a man did, the two talents, and as far as that goes rivaled Hector Berlioz. Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. will issue this week Charles François Gounod's "Memoirs of an Artist," and we may then better understand how comprehensive was the scope of this remarkable man.

—East Aurora, New-York, where is "The Roycraft Printing Shop," presents a fine edition of "The Song of Songs" as has come down to us from King Solomon with a study of Mr. Elbert Hubbard. The Roycraft Printing Shop uses rubricated initials, has type cast for the book, and the best "super" paper. There will be only 612 copies printed, and of these twelve are to be worked off on vellum.

—About a year ago Mr. Charles F. Lummis became the editor of The Land of Sunshine, a monthly magazine published at Los Angeles, Cal. This magazine, having been remarkably successful, has been lately reorganized. In The Land of Sunshine Company may be found many of the leading men in California.

—In the January number of Chambers's Journal Sir Walter Besant will begin his new serial novel, entitled "A Master Craftsman." For the coming year Chambers's Journal announces complete short stories by Mrs. Oliphant and by Messrs. E. W. Hornung, Crocket, Christie Murray, Meade, Francillon, and others. An important article to appear in the January number is a review of all the biographies on Burns which have appeared during the last 100 years.

—The Philistine has no intention of hiding its light under a bushel. In the December number Rudyard Kipling contributes a poem, Elbert Hubbard a strong article, and the book notes are to be of the liveliest character—or, as the announcement puts it, "lively as a nest of bumble bees."

—The Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish Matthew Arnold's lectures on "Translating Homer." The form of the book will be the same as that adopted for the popular edition of Arnold's writings.

—The publication called International Trade has designated its December number a "Brazilian number." It devotes nearly all its columns to a consideration of what is being done and what may be done in a commercial way between Brazil and this country. In doing this it gives a brief history of Brazil from the time of its discovery, and shows its great resources, commercial importance, and the developments that it may reasonably be expected to make. The other articles in the number are on subjects of importance to all who are doing a business between this and foreign countries.

—The Metaphysical Magazine for December, as is commonly the case with this periodical, contains a mass of well-chosen and valuable material. The principal papers in the number are: "The Ethics of Work," by Alexander Wilder; the conclusion of "Concentricity: The Law of Spiritual Development," by J. Elizabeth Hotchkiss; "Emblems and 'Being,'" by Prof. C. H. A. Bjerregaard; "Evidences of Immortality," by J. Emery McLean; "Occult Law," by Dr. W. W. Woolsey, and "Perpetual Youth," by W. J. Colville. The departments are full of attractive and readable matter. The editorial department has much in it to call attention to questions of the day.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

CHATTERBOX. Edited by J. Erskine Clarke. 8vo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.

ORDINANCES, RESOLUTIONS, &C., PASSED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR, 1893. Vol. LXI. PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Vols. CCIX-CCXII. 8vo. New-York: Martin B. Brown.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ALMANAC AND PAROCHIAL LIST. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 25 cents.

ANTIPAS, SON OF CHUZA, AND OTHERS WHOM JESUS LOVED. By Louise Seymour Houghton. 12mo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.50.

FIVE MINUTE STORIES. By Laura E. Richards. Illustrated by A. R. Wheelan, E. B. Barry and others. 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.

THE STORY OF ROSINA, AND OTHER VERSES. By Austin Dobson. Illustrated by Hugh Thomson. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

HILDEGARDE'S NEIGHBORS. By Laura E. Richards. Illustrated. 16mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.

A MAN OF TWO MINDS. By Francis Tillon Buck. 12mo. New-York: The Merriam Company.

AN OLD FOGY. By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. 12mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. $1.25.

REUBEN STONE'S DISCOVERY; OR, THE YOUNG MILLER OF TARRENT BEND. By Edward Stratemeyer. 12mo. New-York: The Merriam Company.

THE SONGS AND MUSIC OF FREDERICK FROEBEL'S MOTHER PLAY. Songs Newly Translated and Furnished with New Music, Prepared and Arranged by Susan E. Blow. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

OLIVER BRIGHT'S SEARCH; OR, THE MYSTERY OF A MINE. By Edward Stratemeyer. 12mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. $1.25.

CRICKET. By Elizabeth Westyn Timlow. Illustrated by Harriet R. Richards. 16mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

IDYLLISTS OF THE COUNTRYSIDE. By George H. Ellwanger. 18mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

LEAVES OF THE LOTOS. By David Banks Sickels. 18mo. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons.

ROUND THE YULE LOG. Christmas in Norway. By P. Chr. Asbjornsen. Translated by H. L. Brækstad. 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 90 cents.

A WINDOW IN THRUMS. By J. M. Barrie. Illustrated by William Hole. 12mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

AULD LICHT IDYLLS. By J. M. Barrie. Illustrated by William Hole. 12mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

HOW TO BUY LIFE INSURANCE. The Essentials to be Considered in Selecting a Company, &c. Denver, Col.: J. H. Lewis.

GRAY DAYS AND GOLD IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. By William Winter. New edition. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

PLEASANT DAYS AT MAPLEWOOD. By Mrs. E. B. Bartlett. Illustrated. Square 16mo. New-York: John Ireland. $1.50.

THE GROWTH OF BRITISH POLICY. A Historical Essay. By Sir J. R. Seeley. In two volumes. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50 for the set.

PAINTING, SCULPTURE, AND ARCHITECTURE AS REPRESENTATIVE ARTS. An Essay in Comparative Aesthetics. By George Lansing Raymond. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE KING'S PEACE. A Historical Sketch of the English Law Courts. By F. A. Inderwick. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

AN ACCIDENTAL ROMANCE, AND OTHER STORIES. By William Sidney Rossiter. 8vo. New-York: The Republic Press.

A GIRL OF THE COMMUNE. By G. A. Henty. 12mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

CAPTAIN ANTIFER. By Jules Verne. With illustrations. 12mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

TYPES OF AMERICAN CHARACTER. By Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

PICTURESQUE WORCESTER. Part II., North. Complete in Three Parts, with 2,500 illustrations. By Elbridge Kingsley and Frederick Knab. Folio. Springfield: The W. F. Adams Company.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE IN NORTHERN QUEENSLAND. By Arthur C. Bicknell. With illustrations by J. B. Clark. From sketches by the author. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE LAUREATES OF ENGLAND. From Ben Jonson to Alfred Tennyson. By Kenyon West. Vignette edition, with numerous new illustrations. By Frederick C. Gordon. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

ZOOLOGY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES. By Margaretta Burnet. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 75 cents.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS IN ZOOLOGY. A Guide to Studying Animal Life and Structure in Field and Laboratory. By James G. Needham. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 90 cents.

THE PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY OF CONFUCIUS. Quotations from the Chinese Classics for Each Day in the Year. Compiled by Forster H. Jennings. With preface by the Hon. Tom Kwang-Soh. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ME AN' METHUSELAR AND OTHER EPISODES. By Harriet Ford. 12mo. Buffalo. The Peter Paul Book Company.

POWER INSTEAD OF HAND BRAKES

THE OLD CAR-STOPPING DEVICES ARE NOW USELESS.

Tentative Trial of New Systems—Fractions of Seconds Often Important—Momentum of Vehicles.

The importance of substituting power brakes for hand brakes on street cars is now recognized by all the authorities on the subject. In no other way could so many lives which are now sacrificed by the delay in bringing trolley cars to a standstill be saved.

Two forms of power brakes are now in tentative use in this country. One is a modified air brake of the Westinghouse pattern, supplied with air pressure by a small pump attached to one of the axles of the car. This pump is automatic in its action, and fills the air reservoir as often as necessary, being thrown out of gear as soon as the desired pressure is re-established.

One of these brakes is now fixed upon a Tenth Avenue cable car, and gives great satisfacuon to the gripman, who saves strength and is not diverted from keeping a sharp look-out by the continual necessity of pulling and hauling at his hand brake. These air brakes, of another pattern, are also to be found on the cars of the Brooklyn Bridge, where they give the gripmen ample time to express their indifference to the comfort or nerves of passengers.

The old-fashioned horse car weighed between 4,000 and 6,000 pounds; the latest trolley or cable car may weigh as much as 13,000 pounds, and usually weighs 12,000 pounds. In addition to the weight of the car itself, the weight of the passengers must be taken into consideration. Thus, a loaded horse car weighs about 10,000 pounds and a loaded trolley or cable car 20,000 pounds.

The speed of trolley and cable cars is greater than that of horse cars. The usual speed of a horse car is six miles an hour; of a cable car, under favorable circumstances, eight or nine miles an hour; of a trolley car—where there is no check on the motorman—twelve or thirteen miles an hour.

Some interesting calculations are made in a recent issue of The Street Railway Journal, showing the amount of brake force which has to be exerted in order to stop a street car of each kind.

Thus, a horse car weighing, with its passengers, 10,000 pounds, and traveling at a speed of six miles an hour, requires work to stop it equal to the raising of six tons one foot high.

An electric car traveling at a rate of twenty miles an hour and weighing 20,000 pounds, with its passengers, requires a force to be exerted equal to the raising of 120 tons one foot high. In other words, while the weight of the cars has been doubled, the brake power necessary to stop them has had to be increased much more than double.

With the old-fashioned hand brake on a horse car going at average speed about one second elapsed before the brake shoe touched the wheel. During the time required for taking up the slack of the brake, the car would have gone ten feet. With a new brake shoe, or when the slack happens to be very small, the time occupied in bringing the brake shoe in contact with the wheel may be a little less than a second.

With cars drawn by mechanical power the amount of work thrust on the gripman or motorman in using the hand brake is equivalent to braking ten horse cars. This is neither fair to the gripman nor to the public.

With the great distance run by the car in a second it is evident that the application of the brakes, in an emergency stop at least, should be as nearly instantaneous as mechanism can make it. When a car is going at the rate of twenty or thirty feet per second the saving of even a fraction of one second may mean a sufficient distance to prevent loss of life or injury to person.

With more powerful brakes, acting with the greatest degree of rapidity, both the flatting and the general wear of wheels have been reduced. This has been an entirely unexpected result and one that could not have been foreseen until it was taught by experience. The explanation appears to be that with a power brake the greatest pressure is applied when the wheels and car are moving most rapidly and when there is the least danger of skidding. As the speed is reduced, the pressure upon the brake shoes diminishes to some extent. The motorman with the hand brake gradually gets the pressure upon the shoes, and in an emergency usually succeeds in locking the wheels at the last part of the stop. Upon hills locking the wheels is the rule when the motorman has sufficient strength.

Another feature of the power brake that commends itself to the attention is the fact that the motorman need not be selected with a view to his physical strength. With the hand brake it is impossible even for a strong man to furnish all the power required for quick stops coming in rapid succession through a whole day's work. A dozen applications of the brake to make short stops with a heavy car may be called for within a few minutes, and at the end of a long day's work there are few men who will or can respond promptly in such a case. Accidents then become unavoidable.

Taking into consideration the physical possibilities of the motorman and the amount of power required for perfect braking of the heavy modern car, it will be conceded that the power brake, air, electric, or mechanical, is a necessity, and the hand brake can only be depended on when lighter vehicles and lower rates of speed are needed.

Funeral of Capt. John H. Coster.

The funeral services of Capt. John H. Coster, formerly Secretary of the Monmouth Park Racing Association, and also The American Jockey Club, were held yesterday morning at his late residence, 68 East Fifty-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Kirby of Rye, Westchester County, whose church Capt. Coster attended during the Summer, conducted the services. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

GIFTS FOR ALL THE YEAR

Beautiful Books to be Seen in Up-Town Shops.

WITH THRONGS OF BUYERS AT HAND

The Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Shelves and Counters—Books of Putnam, Longman, Lippincott, Crowell, and Other Houses.

The shops are full of them; they come in greater numbers every day—the people who are buying books, the people who are thinking of buying books, and the people who are wondering if there is anything more satisfactory in the world of Christmas delights.

They handle the fine editions almost reverentially, look at the more commonplace, but substantial, editions, with eyes of satisfied good-fellowship, and turn the leaves of the children's books with never-ending delight. There were no such books in the childhood days of even the youngest of middle-aged people. Such charming, wholesome, natural stories of child life which tell themselves; they are like a breath of sweet, revivifying Spring air which makes all the world seem young. No one enjoys them more than the "grown up" people, and they linger over the tenderly charming little figures which the art of the illustrator has reproduced here and laugh with delight at the quaint absurdities to be found in other pretty volumes.

At Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s.

"Little Miss Phoebe Gay" is one of these delightful little ladies of fiction who is at present residing in many duplicate forms at the house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Little Miss Phoebe's name almost tells her story itself. Who could imagine from it that she could be anything but the sweet, gay little maiden of ten which the story and the illustrations proclaim her to be. The book has a particular attraction for New-York people, for Miss Helen Dawes Brown, the author, is a New-York woman, whom the ex-college women of New-York know well and meet frequently in the pretty rooms of the University Club.

There are other little people who help to make up Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s well-regulated literary family. A host of healthy boys are to be found in Charles Miner Thompson's "The Nimble Dollar, and Other Stories," while the signs of the nimble dollar chase each other over the cover in an endless game of tag. Edith M. Thomas has a collection of poems for children, "In the Young World," and that sweet-spirited writer, Celia Thaxter, is represented in her "Stories and Poems for Children." These were brought together by another charming woman, Sarah Orne Jewett, who is the editor of the book.

For "children of larger growth," though time worn seems this appropriate quotation in reference to a set of books which the firm, perhaps, would consider their chef d'oeuvre, this year, there is a new edition of "The Complete Works of John Burroughs," sold in sets only. He is an Audubon, a Gilbert White, a Thoreau, they say of him, which means merely that he is a man of the woods and fields, but always pre-eminently himself. That is the way he is represented in his books, and they breathe the air of Spring, Summer—of all the seasons, but always with that sweet, pure, health-giving touch of nature—of all out-of-doors at its best, uncontaminated by human enterprise.

The titles of the volumes give all this in a word: "Wake Robin," "Winter Sunshine," "Birds and Poets," "Locusts and Wild Honey," "Fresh Fields," "Signs and Seasons." There are nine volumes in all. The illustrations drawn and etched by Sidney L. Smith, Charles H. Woodbury, and W. H. W. Bicknell. They are etchings and vignettes, each as charming and as suggestive as the titles of the books. There were originally 1,000 sets of books—the number to which the edition is limited—and there has been an unprecedented demand for them ever since they were put on the market.

"A Victorian Anthology" is a book which contains a vast amount of most interesting material in the compass of one volume. It contains the best of the poetry which has been written in Great Britain during the long reign of Queen Victoria, compiled with the good judgment of Edmund Clarence Stedman. It begins with Wordsworth and goes on with Landor, Procter, Tennyson, Browning, Mrs. Browning, Morris, Swinburne, to the men who are writing in our own day, and some of them even living in our own country now.

There are many more books—F. Hopkinson Smith's charming "A Gentleman Vagabond," Joel Chandler Harris's "Mr. Rabbit at Home," and "The Village Watch-Tower," by Kate Douglas Wiggin—Mrs. Riggs—and always the works of the patriarchs and prophets of New England—Lowell, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, and Emerson, which, as the labors of each are now complete, can be brought out in their entirety. They are in uniform sets, beautifully illustrated.

Holiday Books at the Putnams'.

Capt. Marryat is being brought to the fore at G. P. Putnam's Sons. His "Mr. Midshipman Easy" appears in all the delights of sea storms and adventures, in picture as well as in print. If the American boy of to-day does not belong to a generation which has outgrown a love of adventure, which means also a minimum of creature comforts, his heart will grow warm with delight as he gazes at R. F. Zogbaum's illustrations of Capt. Marryat's thrilling tale. In Mr. Zogbaum's pictures the motion of the boat can almost be felt, his lightning is most vivid, and the rain seems fairly to pour down outside the book. A totally different book for girls is "An Unlessoned Girl," by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins. It is one of the thoroughly good books for girls which are to be found frequently now. The illustrations suit the text delightfully. The young girl who is the heroine of the story the pictures show as the sweet-faced, natural young girl she might be expected to be.

"Concord and Appledore" is one of the interesting books of the season. It is by Frank Preston Stearns and takes the reader to Concord, the home of so many American writers. It is of Concord in the early sixties that the author writes, and he relates pleasantly incidents of the home life of Hawthorne, Louisa M. Alcott, Emerson, Celia Thaxter, and others. He knew them all, and his story telling is proportionately interesting.

Old friends are being brought out by the Putnams in a very pretty and convenient edition. These are in the Ella Series. The "Essays of Ella" are there, "The Discourses of Epictetus," Ruskin's perhaps most popularly known work, "Sesame and Lilies"; "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin," and "The Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius." Each of the volumes is in a box, which protects the rough calf cover. "The Stories of the Ages" is another series bound in the same convenient and attractive form. In this set is Thackeray's "Ring and the Rose," Mrs. Gaskell's "Concord," which is always readable, and, among other things, a collection of translations from the Latin by the Rev. C. Swan of stories composed by the monks of long ago for their own after-dinner entertainment.

A handsome speciality is the Buckthorn edition of Irving's works, "The Tales of a Traveler," being the fifth and last volume brought out. There are many illustrations by such artists as F. S. Church, George Wharton Edwards, and Henry Sandham. Mr. Edwards has designed the title page and page borders, which are in colors. The Scandinavian scholar, R. Nisbet Bain, has an interesting book, "The Lion of the North," an account of events previous to the overthrow of the Swedish empire. Edward Armstrong has a finely illustrated book upon "Lorenzo de Medici," and Miss Rose Porter has an attractive compilation for a year book: "About Men: What Women Have Said."

At Longmans, Green & Co.'s.

Two Dutch dolls are inclined to take the lead at Longmans, Green & Co.'s. It is a way they had from the first and it led them into sad trouble. "The Adventures of Two Dutch Dolls and a 'Golliwogg,'" is one of the most absurdly delightful books that ever pleased big people, little ones, and people of all ages. It is a large, thin book with a gay cover in boards, the inner part rhymes and pictures conceived and executed by two sisters, Bertha and Florence K. Upton. Never did two such stiff-limbed, wooden creatures as Peg and Sarah Jane pass through such marvelous adventures or exhibit upon their wooden countenances such marvelous expressions, and the "Golliwogg" is a wonder past finding out.

Among other Longmans books is "Gathering Clouds, A Tale of the Days of St. Chrysostom," by F. W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury. Andrew Lang has an interesting volume, "The True Story Red Book." It has a handsome, bright cloth binding, numerous illustrations, and is uniform with his red, blue, &c., fairy books. A very important and interesting work which will be out just before the holidays is entitled, "The Key of the Pacific, the Nicaragua Canal." It is a comprehensive book with many illustrations. The subject is treated in a general way, comparisons are made, and an account of the surrounding country is given among the illustrations are "A Park in Central America," "A Nicaraguan Hamlet," "Nicaraguan Belles," "Sault Ste. Marie Lock," &c. Mr. Colquhoun, the author, computes the probable political and commercial results of the completion of the canal.

With Lovell, Coryell & Co.

A million and a half of books on a single floor, they say at the headquarters of Lovell, Coryell & Co., and books of all kinds, classes, and descriptions. The standard works take first place among these, and "The Victorian Age of English Literature" is important, handsomely bound with portraits. Justin McCarthy's "A History of Our Own Time," however, should be placed first. The great feature of this is the addition by C. Mercer Adam, author of "A Précis of English History," bringing it up to date, from 1880, where Mr. McCarthy left off, to 1894. There are handsome portraits of the Queen and prominent men. Editions de luxe of "Green's History of the English People" and "The Last Days of Pompeii" are important. "Chimmy Fadden," the irresistible, in two separate books, is very popular.

Hunt & Eaton's Books.

"Grandmont, Stories of an Old Monastery," is a book which heads the list of Hunt & Eaton's popular works. It is written by Walter T. Griffin, and is a series of incidents in the history of a monastery of mediaeval France. Genuine historic papers furnished the information upon which the stories are based. Dr. J. M. Buckley tells of "Travels in Three Continents—Europe, Africa, Asia." "Three of Us—Barney, Cossa, Rex," is the story of three fine dogs; "Bessie and Bee," is a pretty girl's story, and "A Great Appointment" is the story of a young preacher.

Christmas at Lippincott's.

The books at the J. B. Lippincott Company are for Christmas and "all the year round," so the catalogue says, and the first books which it mentions are worthy of consideration at all times—"Literary Shrines" and "A Literary Pilgrimage," by Dr. Theodore F. Wolff. The first volume is written of the shrines at home. It takes the reader into New-England, where so many successful writers have been born, and shows them in text and in illustrations their homes, in Concord, Boston, Cambridge, Salem, or Brook Farm, and does not forget Camden and Walt Whitman. The "Pilgrimage" is to England, the home of Carlyle, George Eliot, and Byron, and we go to the scenes of Dickens's stories, and to many other historical places.

"Advance Japan," by J. Morris of the Imperial Public Works Department at Tokio is of much interest. "From Manasses to Appomattox" is by Gen. James Longstreet. The General was a Confederate officer, and the work is of peculiar interest, from his straightforward comments upon both armies. "The Wonders of Modern Mechanism," by Charles H. Cochrane, is a dissertation upon the electric light, trolley, horseless carriages, &c. "The Sorrows of Satan" is the last book by Marie Corelli. It is said that the novels of this writer are great favorites with Queen Victoria. The cover of this book shows a conventionalized tree, laden with fruit, and a serpent making its way up the trunk. "Trooper Ross and Signal Butte" is a new boy's book, by Capt. Charles King. "A Last Century Maid," by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, is a charming book for girls.

Crowell's Holiday Books.

There are any number of delightful books for young people at the house of T. Y. Crowell & Co., both in fact and fiction. "Jack Alden," by Warren Lee Goss, is one of these. It is a genuine boy's book, a story of adventure in the Virginia campaigns at the time of the civil war, with descriptions of real life in the camp, on the field, prison scenes, and the battlefield. "Half a Dozen Boys" is an old book by Anna Chapin Ray, in a new dress. There is no mistake about the boys, for they were drawn from life, and the new feature of the book, the illustrations, shows a number of healthy, happy-go-lucky boys enjoying themselves after their own fashion, and a very good fashion, as even little Fuzz, the dog, seems to think as he sits up very straight on his hind legs in one of the pictures.

Edmondo de Amicis contributes a charming book, "Cuore," an Italian schoolboy's journal. It is a delightfully vigorous and sometimes almost pathetic story of Italian life, and the illustrations illustrate, which is saying a great deal. "Famous Leaders Among Women" covers a wide field. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Queen Victoria, Mme. de Maintenon, Catherine of Russia, Lucy Stone, and Lady Henry Somerset are among its "leaders." "Turning Points in Successful Careers" is another book which brings up familiar names. Peter Cooper and Helen Hunt Jackson are to be found in it. "Beautiful Houses" is an interesting book by Louis H. Gibson, the architect. There are booklets, twenty-six volumes, delicately bound in white, gold, violet, and delicate colors, with Emerson, Tolstoi, the Rev. Dr. J. R. Miller, and others among the authors.

TO BUILD ON MANOR HALL GROUNDS

Iconoclastic Yonkers Councilmen, However, May Have to Fight the Mayor.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The Yonkers Common Council has voted to build its new one-hundred-thousand-dollar municipal buildings on the Manor Hall grounds, which were purchased originally for munic

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Lower Markets and Trading More Active.

BUSINESS MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Easier —Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

The grain markets showed increased activity through local scalping, and prices were lower, with free offerings on local account, and foreign news disappointing. Provisions were firmer early, but closed easier. Cotton was active and higher, with fair local buying. Coffee closed lower on free offerings and lower cables.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	70¼@	70⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	30½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8 9-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	9.50
Lard, Western steam	@	5.50
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	24 @	27
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14½@	..
Cheese, State full cream, new	9¼@	10¼
Copper, lake	10.65 @	10.70
Lead	3.27½@	3.30

WHEAT—Contracts were weak and fairly active on local account, with speculators holding off for the Government report, due late in the day, and local longs selling freely, with the close weak, at ¾@⅞c decline. Bradstreets's reported an increase of 237,000 bushels in America, and a decrease of 712,000 bushels afloat in and in Europe. Spot was more active at easier prices. Sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard, Winter, at 2½c over May, free on board, afloat; 20,000 bushels choice red; 140,000 bushels Spring and Winter; 140,000 bushels No. 3 hard, Manitoba; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard, on private terms; also, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth at ¾c over May, free on board, afloat, prompt; options at the close: No. 2 red, 4⅛@4¼c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1⅜@2c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3½@3⅝c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at May price or ¾c over; No. 1 hard Manitoba, at 3¼@3½c over December, free on board....Clearances hence, 23,945 bushels, from Atlantic ports, 69,275 bushels; receipts, 168,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 282,400 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull, and closed at unchanged prices to ⅜c decline, with only a local trade. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 196,000 bushels....Spot was easier and in fair demand. Sales, 95,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 36½c, elevator; 8,000 bushels old, do, at 36c; 72,000 bushels do, on private terms, quoted at 36¾c; 4,000 bushels No. 2 white at 39c, free on board, afloat; 5,000 bushels steamer at 35⅜c, delivered; 8,000 bushels do, at 34½c, elevator; 10,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36¾c, elevator....Receipts, 165,750 bushels, at Atlantic ports, 381,188 bushels.....Clearances hence, 187,026 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 212,447 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were steady and very quiet, with the close showing a partial loss of ¼c....Spot were steady and in light demand.....Sales, 61,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 3, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3, 22½c; rejected white, 22c; rejected mixed, 21½c; No. 2 Chicago, 24c; track mixed, 23½@24½c; track white, 24@28c for 50,000 bushels....Receipts, 75,000 bushels....Exports, 155 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	90,000	68 9-16@67⅛	68⅜
January	190,000	67 5-16@67⅝	67¼
March	....	@..	69¼
May	3,580,000	68⅝@69	68¼
June	50,000	68 5-16@68 11-16	68⅜
July	175,000	68⅝@69	68½
Total	4,085,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	40,000	34⅞@35	35
January	10,000	34½@..	34½
May	350,000	35 @35¼	35⅛
Total	400,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	@..	22¾
January	....	@..	23⅝
February	....	@..	25⅝
May	150,000	25 @..	25
No. 2 white—			
January	65,000	24⅝@..	24¾
Total	215,000		

FLOUR—There was an increased demand, and prices were generally steady. Sales, 29,000 bbls, including City Mills, 6,225 bbls patents, 5,000 bbls clears, 100 bbls extra, and 500 bbls fine at quotations; 9,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.60, 250 bbls Winter fine at $2.40, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.90@$3.05, 4,000 bbls straights, $3.10@$3.30, 1,700 bbls patents at $3.70@$3.85, and 1,500 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.10.....Arrivals, 22,090 bbls and 25,608 sacks; exports, 5,795 bbls and 9,667 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 49,616 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.40@$2.50 per bbl; supers, $2.60@$2.65; No. 2, $2.70@2.75; No. 1, $2.90@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.40@$3.50; patents, $3.90@$3.95; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.40@$4; country straights, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.80@$2.10; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.40@$2.90; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3.10@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Demand fair at steady prices. Sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and steady at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 41½@41⅝c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—More active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.10; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices; for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60@$1.70.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.40; granulated yellow meal, $2.25@$2.50; white do, $2.50@$2.60; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine do, 85c.

FEED—Moderate demand at steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@60½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50 for or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Beyond question in a general way the South is quite confident over its holdings, and disposed to sell only as here and there tanks are full, and the excess offered. Yet at the same time some mills at southeast coast points not reached by competition, having a dull local demand, have been inviting bids of prices that do not moderate the general situation; thus one or two lots of crude in bulk were to be had at 21c, while 21½c and 22c are the more general rates. The West while not as anxious to buy as through last week and previously, yet is taking a little supply as offered at 21c in Texas, and 22@22½c in the Mississippi Valley. If stock must be sold upon the New-York market, with the present inactive export and compound lard business, it must submit to inside figures where refined oil is concerned, although crude in barrels under the special demand for white oil and its lighter grades is strong in price, with 26c bid. Of refined sales of 450 bbls, prime new yellow at 29c, free on board. Good off grade is at 28½c. Where supplies are being held the consideration is that despite much decreased wants for the compound lard, soap, and exports, yet sufficient business will be had from these and other sources of consumption to absorb the materially diminished production. LINSEED was held firmly on moderate demand; American, 32c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta, 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was fairly active, with pure unracked yellow at 50c, and racked yellow up to water-white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm, with 52@52½c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—The oil market here opened $1.32 bid; highest, $1.51; lowest, $1.49; closed $1.50 bid. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.45.

OIL CITY, Dec. 10.—Oil opened $1.32; highest, $1.51½; closed $1.50 bid.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Firmer hogs tended to a little better range of prices for the products early in the day, but there was too much anxiety to sell for the support of prices, and the close showed a slight reaction. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 43,000 head.

LARD—The West was weak and 5 points lower, closing with a reaction of 2½ points, with December closing at 5.10c; January was 5.22½@5.27½c, closing at 5.25c; May, 5.47½@5.52½c, closing at 5.47½@5.50c. Here there was a weak and dull market, with sellers of cash at 5.50c, and 5.45c bid, and 450 tcs sold on private terms. City steam was active, with sales of 300 tcs, at 5.10@5.15c. December option closed at 5.50c nominal. Refined was slow; Continent, 6c; South American, 6.30c; compound, 4⅝@5c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—There was a small business here for export, with 200 bbls mess taken, and at steady prices. The West was down 7½@10c, and closed easy, with December at $7.80, down to, and closing at, $7.75, nominal; January, $8.55 down to, and closing at, $8.45; May, $8.92½ down to, and closing at, $8.82½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—The course of the market was at the West to rather an easier line of prices after a firm opening. There was an advance of 2½ points, followed by a decline of 5@7½ points, with December closing at 4.25c, nominal; January was 4.32½c down to, and closing at, 4.25c; May, 4.55 down to 4.47½c, closing at 4.50c, asked.

CUTMEATS—The city cutters had fair supplies, which were put on offer at easy figures, while under light attention from buyers. City cutmeats quoted. Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4⅞@5c; 10-lb average, 5⅛c; pickled hams, 8½@8¾c; pickled shoulders, 5@5¼c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7½c; 18 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 7⅝c; sweet pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7¼@7⅝c.

BEEF—There was indifferent buying, and a steady line of prices held. Quotations: Packet, $8@$10; 2c, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$16.50. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7½c; 18 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 7⅝c; sweet pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7¼@7⅝c.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Less Active, but Still Prominent in Speculation.

SHARP ADVANCE IN CONSOLIDATED GAS

Strength of Manhattan and Western Union on Announcement of Usual Dividends—Railway List Still Neglected.

TUESDAY—P. M.

There was a decided contraction to-day in the volume of trading, notably so in dealings in Tobacco. That stock opened at 71 and in a few minutes broke to 68, then steadied and rallied to 72½, and closed at 71¼, the same price as yesterday. There were no developments concerning the property. The personnel of the proposed protective committee was not announced, the delay being due to the expressed desire of people in other cities to take part in any movement of the kind. There was a loaning rate on the stock this afternoon, evidence of the existence of a considerable short interest.

Notwithstanding the decrease in trading in Tobacco, nearly 70 per cent. of the day's business was done in the four industrials which have recently made up the bulk of the market—Tobacco, Sugar, Chicago Gas, and Leather. Sugar was inclined to heaviness on the threatened tariff action in Germany, and it closed 1⅝ down on sales of 48,751 shares. Chicago Gas was relatively quiet and closed ⅝ up, notwithstanding the bringing of a suit in this State to prevent reorganization. Leather preferred was irregular, but closed ⅝ up on sales of 32,808 shares. The amount of the coming dividend was a matter of discussion, some contending that 2 per cent. will be declared in January, while others expressed the opinion that there would be no distribution at that time. Consolidated Gas was bought on rumors of a plan for the consolidation of all the gas interests in this city, and the price advanced from 149½ to 155½, closing at 154, a net gain of 4½ points.

The railway list was without special feature. London sold a few stocks, but not sufficient to make a marked impression. In the Grangers, Burlington was the leader, but it closed unchanged. The November earnings were disappointing, and so far in December there has been no improvement. The possibility of a reduction of the dividend in 1896 is a matter of discussion in the Street. Western Union was stronger than for some time, selling up to 88¾, and closing at 88⅝, a net gain of ⅝ on sales of 17,355 shares. The Executive Committee has recommended the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. The earnings for the December quarter have been unusually good, showing a very important increase over the corresponding quarter of 1894. Recently the bears have sold the stock in expectation of a reduced dividend, and the outstanding short interest is large. Manhattan advanced to 105⅜, and closed at 102, a net gain of ⅜. The Directors have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. Reading sold at 8¼, being within ⅜ of the low price reached last March.

There were no engagements of gold to-day, although a small amount may go on Thursday, and possibly a larger lot on Saturday. The posted rates for sterling were reduced ½ cent on the pound, but actual rates were held at previous quotations, less a commission. Reichsmarks, however, were within ¼ of the gold-shipping point, and shipments to Germany were considered not unlikely in the near future. Wheat declined about a cent a bushel, and cotton advanced 10@12 points.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was light. Rates were 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was in slightly better demand. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4½@4¾ per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, 4½@5½ per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade, and 6 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $115,618,158; balances, $7,105,565; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $150,662.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 13-16@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were reduced and steady. Nominal rates were reduced ½c. to $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were at $4.87¾@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—10@10 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2@$1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York, for the week ending to-day were valued at $7,778,072, against $6,954,127 in the preceding week, and $7,283,093 for the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $326,022,124, against $340,412,485 for the corresponding period last year.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities to-day at auction at the Real Estate Exchange:

10 shares Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, $100 each, 165.

20 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 327.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Consolidated Gas	4½
Manhattan	⅜
Pullman Car	¾
United States Cordage gtd	1¼

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refineries	1⅜
Bay State Gas	1⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	¾
Great Northern pf	1
Illinois Steel	4
Lacledo Gas pf	1½
Lake Erie & Western	1½
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	¾
Minn. Iron	1
National Lead	1¼
National Lead pf	1¾
Philadelphia & Reading	¾
St. Louis Southwest pf	1
United States Rubber	⅞

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange	170
Broadway	240
Central National	110
Chemical	4000
Commerce	210
Gallatin National	310
Greenwich	170
Hanover	815
Importers & Traders'	625
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	270
Manhattan	190
Merchants'	135
Merchants' Exchange	110
New-York	237½
New-York County	580
Ninth National	120
National Bank North America	135
Park	270
Seaboard National	167
Second National	425
Southern National	100
State of New-York	107
Third National	105
West Side	120
Western National	115

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	125
*American Sugar Refineries	106¼	107	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	48,151
*American Sugar Refs. pf	100	100	98⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	910
American Tobacco	71	72½	68	71¼	71	71¼	85,479
American Tobacco pf	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	98¼	100¼	431
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	1,350
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	25¼	26	50
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	100
Baltimore & Ohio	51½	51½	51	51	50¾	51¼	460
*Bay State Gas	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	..	..	210
Canada Southern	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	55	300
Central Pacific	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	17	425
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17½	100
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67⅞	69¼	67⅝	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	11,586
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	82⅝	83⅛	82½	82⅝	82⅝	82¾	7,210
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	104¾	104¼	104¼	104¼	104⅜	850
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	75¼	75⅝	74⅞	75¼	75⅛	75⅜	2,785
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	128	128	128	128	128	128½	328
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	74	74½	73½	73⅝	73⅝	73¾	3,135
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼	94	96½	160
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	30¾	31½	200
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¾	3	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18	300
Consolidated Gas Company	149½	155½	149½	154	154	155	7,322
Delaware & Hudson	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129	129¾	130
Delaware, Lack. & Western	166	166	166	166	165	167	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46¼	46½	46½	46½	45¾	46⅞	950
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	18¾	19⅜	18¾	19¼	19⅛	19⅜	1,150
General Electric	30⅞	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	31	1,150
Great Northern pf	117	117	117	117	115	120	150
Illinois Steel Company	70½	70½	68	68	68	71	700
Lacledo Gas	22½	23½	22½	23	23	23¼	1,000
Lacledo Gas pf	84¼	84½	82½	82½	83¼	83½	700
Lake Erie & Western	22½	22¾	22	22	21⅞	22¾	400
Lake Erie & Western pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	73½	74	20
Lake Shore	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼	150½	151	520
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	17	17	17	17	16½	17¼	100
Louisville & Nashville	52½	52⅞	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	1,010
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	4,070
Manhattan Consolidated	101¾	103⅜	101¾	102	102	102⅜	100
Minn. & St. Louis	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22	22½	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¼	84	13
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	52⅜	52⅜	52	52	52	53	340
Minnesota Iron	69	69	68¾	68¾	68	68¼	900
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13½	13½	13¼	13½	13¾	13½	120
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	29¾	30	29½	29¾	29⅝	30	1,050
Missouri Pacific	29⅞	29¾	29½	29¾	29¾	29¾	930
*National Lead Company	30½	30¾	29½	29¾	29⅝	30	512
*National Lead Company pf	89	89	87¾	87¾	87¾	88½	1,024
National Starch 1st pf	40	40	40	40	44	50	10
New-Jersey Central	105¼	106¼	105½	106¼	105⅞	106½	20
New-York Central	100	100	100	100	99¾	100¼	258
New-York, N. H. & Hart.	186¾	186¾	186¾	186¾	187	188	2
New-York, Sus. & Western	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	11	150
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	31	32	210
Norfolk & Western pf	10	10	10	10	9⅞	10½	700
North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	2,850
Northern Pacific	4	4	4	4	4	4¼	20
Northern Pacific pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	15⅛	15¼	125
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15¼	15	15¼	675
Pacific Mail	32	32¼	32	32¼	32	32¼	100
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	3	3¾	9,000
Philadelphia & Reading	9	9	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅝	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16	17	100
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56	58	10
Pullman Palace Car Co.	164	164	164	164	162	165	200
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¼	120½	110
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅞	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11½	11½	11	11	11	11½	500
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	125	100
Southern Pacific	22½	22½	22	22⅜	22	22½	400
Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅝	375
Southern Railway pf	34	34½	33½	33½	33¾	34	700
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32	32⅜	32	32	31¾	32	1,250
Texas & Pacific	9	9	9	9	9	9⅛	220
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	70	72	70	72	68	72	200
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	1,800
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	13	13½	13	13½	12¾	13½	300
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	26	27	26	27	25	27	350
*United States Leather	10¾	11¼	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞	1,080
*United States Leather pf	61	62⅝	59½	61⅜	61⅛	61⅝	32,880
United States Rubber	33½	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	33	33½	200
United States Rubber pf	94½	95	94⅜	94⅞	94½	95	640
Wabash pf	17¾	18¼	17⅝	18¼	18	18¼	1,000
Western Union Telegraph	87¾	88⅞	87¾	88⅝	88¼	88½	11,355
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¾	16⅞	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	200
Total sales							257,915

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.30	2.40	100
Phoenix of Arizona	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	....	600
Total sales							700

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 1,000	111	Duluth & Man 1st Trust Co Certs Stamped 3,000	77
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 30,000	79¾	Erie 3d Mortgage 10,000	112
6,000	79¼	Gal, H & H 5s 5,000	80
20,000	80	Gal, Har & San A 2d 5,000	100¼
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Receipts 12,000	77¾	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 1,000	111½
17,000	77¼	H & Tex. Cen G M 4s 1,000	70
9,000	77⅜	10,000	70⅝
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid 10,000	26¼	Ill Cent 4s, 1951 3,000	112
5,000	26¼	Inter & G Nor 1st 2,000	118½
10,000	26¼	Iowa Cent 1st 5s 1,000	93½
10,000	26¼	2,000	93
20,000	26¼	Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented 5,000	112
5,000	26¼	Lacledo Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000	96½
10,000	26¼	L Erie & West 2d 5s 5,000	105
Atlantic & Pac Inc 10,000	2¼	L S & M So 2d Reg 42,000	120¼
Balt & Belt 1st Gtd 5,000	104⅜	Louis & Nashville R R 1,000	114
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 2,000	113½	L, N A & Chi G M 10,000	75⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st 1,000	104	Mexican Int 1st 4s 7,000	75½
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 8,000	106	7,000	75
Can Southern 1st Gtd 1,000	111	Mich Cent Cons 7s 3,000	118
Ches & O Gen 4½s 3,000	76¾	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 60,000	95¾
1,000	76¼	Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s 10,000	115⅛
7,000	76	Minn & St L Con 5s 1,000	101¼
Chi, B & Q Con 7s 24,000	120¾	M, K & T 1st 4s 2,500	85¾
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 5,000	104½	7,000	85½
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 3,000	90	1,000	85¾
1,000	90¼	6,000	85½
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 1,000	101½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000	67¼
Chicago & E 1st 5,000	110	Nat Starch M Co 1st 1,000	95¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certs 5,000	42¾	4,000	95¼
5,000	42¼	N Y Cent 1st Reg 15,000	122½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000	105¾	N Y Cent Deb 5s 5,000b3	108
2,000	105⅜	N Y Chi & St L 4s 1,000	102¼
2,000s3	105¾	N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol	
1,000	105½	J P M & Co or D M & Co Stamped Certs	
4,000s3	105¾	5,000	74
8,000s3	105⅝	N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs	
Registered 5,000	102¼	10,000	137
C, C & St L St L Div 4s 1,000	93		
Col Coal & Iron 6s 1,000	98¾		
Des M & Ft D 1st 4s 1,000	84		
Dul & Iron R 1st 10,000	102¾		
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 6,000	102¾		

N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 1,000, c	92⅜	Rio Grande West 1st 1,000	78¾
3,000	92¾	2,000	78¾
3,000	93	1,000	78¾
Norfolk & Western Maryl & Wash Div 1,000	66	2,000	79¾
Nor Pac 1st Coup 3,000	117⅝	St L & Iron Mount Cairo, Ark & T 1st 5,000	100¼
Nor Pac 2d Coup 2,000	102⅝	St L & S Fr G M 6s 8,000	106⅜
9,000	102⅜	St Louis S W 1st 2,000	71
1,000	102⅞	5,000	70½
1,000	103	5,000	69
Nor Pac 3d Coup 2,000	71¼	St Louis S W 2d Inc 10,000	27½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Receipts 3,000	81¼	5,000	29¾
Nor Pac Term 1st 2,000	100½	5,000	26½
3,000	107	15,000	26
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 11,000	93½	St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 1,000	121
Ohio Southern 1st 3,000	92½	San An & Ar Pass 4s 2,000	60
Oregon Improve 1st 1,000	93	15,000	59⅞
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 3,000	86¼	Savannah & West 1st Trust Co Certs 7,000	64⅜
Ore R & Nav 1st 14,000	111¼	2,000	65
Ore R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certs 3,000	92	5,000	66
Pac of Mo 1st 4s 5,000	103½	4,000	66⅛
Penn Co's 4½s, Gtd 20,000	113⅜	1,000	66
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div 2,000	103	2,000	95⅞
Peoria & Eastern 1st 15,000	11¼	Scioto Val & N E 4s 3,000	86⅛
Phil & Read Defd Inc 15,000	1¼	So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000	105
Phil & Read Gen 4s 10,000	87	Southern Ry 1st 5s 4,000	96
Trust Co Certs 20,000	77⅛	2,000	95⅞
10,000	77½	Texas & Pac 1st 5s 3,000	86½
15,000	77⅞	Tol, Peo & West 4s 6,000	79½
20,000	78⅛	Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	78
5,000	78¼	Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000	102¾
5,000	78¾	Union Pac 1st, 1897 4,000	108¼
Phil Reading 1st Pref Inc 10,000	30	Union Pac 6s, 1897 8,000	108⅝
25,000	29¾	1,000	108½
5,000	29⅝	Union Pac 1st, 1898 3,000	108⅞
20,000	29¾	3,000	109
20,000	29⅞	8,000	108⅞
2d Pref Inc 7,000	14½	Union Pac 6s, 1899 1,000	109½
1,000	14¼	1,000	109¾
16,000	14	Un Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Receipts 6,000	49¼
3d Pref Inc 14,000	10	10,000	50
Pitts & Western 1st 2,000	81½	10,000	50¼
Rich & Dan Equip 2,000	98¼	10,000b	50¼
Roch & Pitts 1st 2,000	124½	U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts 12,000	39
		West Shore Gtd 4s Registered 8,000	107
		W N Y & Penn 1st 1,000	109½
		Total sales	$1,172,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150
Alb. & Sus	170	..
Alton & T. H.	62	..
American Coal	100	125
American Cotton Oil pf	67	68
American District Tel	35	40
American Express	113	116
Ann Arbor	10	11
Ann Arbor pf	26¼	28¼
Am. T. & C.	94	..
Bl. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	6
Brunswick Company	1	1¾
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	52
Bur., C. R. & N.	90	..
Canadian Pacific	54	54½
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Chicago & Alton	158	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & East Illinois	46¼	47½
Chicago & East Illinois pf	100	102
Chi. & N. W. pf	147¼	150
C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	55	60
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	4	4½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	98
Col., H. V. & T. pf	..	61
Commercial Cable	168	178
Consolidated Coal	30	33½
D. & H. Canal	7	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	48	53
D. M. & Ft. D. 2d pf	6	7½
*D., S. S. & A.	10¾	13½
*D. S. S. & A. pf	35¾	37½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	61½	62
Erie Tel. & Tel.	29¼	35
Ev. & T. H.	4	8
Ev. & T. H. pf	45	55
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	..	⅛
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	..	⅜
Homestake	30	..
Illinois Central	94½	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16½	..
Interior Conduit & I.	25	40
Iowa Central	9½	10
Iowa Central pf	33	34
Kan. & Mich.	6	9½
Keok. & D. M.	3¼	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	..
Long Island	84½	86
L., N. A. & C. pf.	25	26
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Mahoning Coal R.	108	..
Manhattan Beach	4	8

	Bid.	Asked.
*Metropolitan Traction Co	108½	109
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
Mich. Pen Car	..	90
Mich. Pen Car pf	56½	57½
Mexican Central	11	12
Mexican Nat. ctfs.	1½	2
Michigan Central	100	103
Mobile & Ohio	21½	22
Nat. Lin. Oil	22½	23
National Starch	..	8
National Starch 2d pf	20	25
New Cent. C.	6	9
New-England	50	55
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	..	55
N. Y. C. & St. L.	13½	14½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	74
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27½	30½
N. Y., L. E. & W. 3d in. pd.	12½	13
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 3d in. pd.	22	..
Norfolk & Western	2¾	3¼
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	8	9
Oregon Imp.	3	7
Oregon R. & N.	17	22
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	..	58¾
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Peoria & Eastern	6	9
Pitts. & W. pf.	24	29
P., F. W. & C.	167	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	158	..
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf	..	16½
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande Western	17	19
Rio Grand Western pf.	40	43
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	26	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	89
St. Paul & Omaha	42	42½
St. P., M. & M.	112½	116
Silver bullion certs	66	66⅜
Toledo & O. C.	36	40
Toledo, Peoria & W.	10	12
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	7	9
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	15	18
Union Pacific	8	8⅜
U. P., D. & G.	4	4½
United States Express	42	45
Wabash	7¼	8
Wells-Fargo Express	100	110
*West. Union Beef	8	9
W. & L. E. pf	41¼	42¼
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	106¾	107	105¼	105¾	17,170
Am. Tobacco	70	72¾	68	71¼	22,070
A. T. & S. F.	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	410
Chicago Gas	67⅞	69¼	67⅞	68¾	4,900
C., R. I. & P.	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	1,000
C., B. & Q.	82⅝	83⅛	82⅝	82⅝	2,200
C., M. & St. P.	75	75¼	74¾	74¾	2,200
Chi. & N. W.	104½	104½	104½	104½	90
Dist. & C. F.	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼	100
Mo. Pacific	30	30	29¾	29¾	140
Nat. Lead	30¼	30¼	29¾	29¾	170
Nat. Lead pf	89	89	88	88	80
North Amer.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	280
N. Y. C. & St. L.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	20
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	74	74	74	74	2,200
N. Y. & N. E.	9	9	8¾	8¾	80
Southern Pac.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	90
Southern Pac. pf.	75	75	75	75	100
Tennessee Pac.	9	9	9	9	100
U. S. Leath. pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	4,020
Wabash	18¼	18¼	18	18	20
West. Union.	87⅝	88⅞	87⅛	88⅝	2,380
Total sales					72,290

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F., 2d cfs...	26½	26½	26½	26½	$10,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s, w. i...	79¾	80	79¾	80	14,000
Total sales					$45,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Barcelona	.05	.05	.05	.05	100
Deadwood	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Iron Silver	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
Total sales					1,100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	62⅝	62¾	62⅛	62⅛	749,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	88	93
American Bank Note	40	42½
American Exchange Nat. Bank	170	175½
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	210	216
American Typefounders'	3¼	3¾
American Typefounders' pf	20	24
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	108	110
†Atlantic Trust (new)	186	187
Bank of America	341	346
Barney & Smith Car	15	20
Barney & Smith pf. stock	72½	76½
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	101
Beckton Construction pf	96	98
Boston & New-York Air Line	10	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	103	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	132	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	203
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	170½	172½
Brooklyn Elevated	18	20
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100½	103
Brooklyn Traction	10½	12
Brooklyn Traction pf	56	59
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	106⅞	107¼
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	87	87¾
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	104½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	71½	73½
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
†Central & South American Tel	121½	124½
Central Cross-Town	190	205
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	168
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	..	23
Central Trust Company	1040	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	53½	56
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	80	..
Commercial Cable Co. stock	168½	173½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	37
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	160	170
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	100¾	103½
Continental Trust	168	177
Cramp Shipyard stock	62	69

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
3 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
20 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
30 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
ST. JOSEPH and GRAND ISLAND
RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a decree of foreclosure has been granted under which the road is to be sold at an early date. Bonds may be deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY** of Boston, on the conditions of the Committee's previous advertisement up to and including December 31st, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on such terms as the Committee may impose.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY
First Mortgage Bondholders.

Notice is hereby given that a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company are now in control of the Committee and that the receipts of the **MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED THEREFOR, HAVE BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.**

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to make early deposit of the same, as the committee will at once proceed to ask necessary authority from the courts to reorganize the company without foreclosure, and it is desirable that unanimous consent of the bondholders should be had. No plan of reorganization can be submitted to the bondholders until the courts have granted certain concessions and approval.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway.

No. 15 Wall St.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1895.

OFFICE OF
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company
Equipment Trust.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the terms of the said trust twenty certificates of one thousand dollars each of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust have been drawn for redemption and cancellation, as follows:

SERIES B.
512, 514, 520, 528, 535, 548, 562, 568, 586, 605.
SERIES C.
625, 640, 641, 651, 652, 670, 671, 688, 690, 701.

The interest upon said certificates will cease on Jan. 1, 1896.

JOHN J. McCOOK,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
GEO. F. CRANE,
} Trustees.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY,
} Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, solicits proposals of First Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to an amount sufficient to consume $20,000, now in the Sinking Fund. Sealed proposals will be received until 12 M. on Wednesday, the 11th inst., and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, R. G. Rolston, President of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New-York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
By R. G. Rolston, President.
New-York, December 5, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 2, 1895.
The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale to them of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) in cash for the Sinking Fund at the price above named up to 12 o'clock on the 19th day of December.

WILLIAM F. FRICK,
JAMES SLOAN, Jr.,
} Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1880, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage; to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,250,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities, which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 24th day of October, and from then to the 28th day of November, and from then to the 12th day of December, and from then to the 3d day of December, all in the year 1895, and all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th day of December, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, as well as the shareholders of the Union Pacific Railway Co., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization and its advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
New-York, December 10th, 1895.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Holders of Central Trust Company certificates for first mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company are hereby informed that, pursuant to the arrangements authorized at a meeting of the certificate holders held Dec. 9, 1895, the Central Trust Company of New-York is now prepared to distribute to certificate holders 100 per cent. on their certificates in new five per cent. first mortgage bonds of The Indiana, Decatur and Western Railway Company ex January, 1896, coupon.

At the time of such distribution of bonds the outstanding Central Trust Company certificates must be submitted to the Trust Company, which will cause the same to be stamped with a notice setting forth the fact of such delivery and stating that such certificates are subject to the benefits and burdens of the agreements heretofore adopted as amended.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
FRANCIS S. SMITHERS,
HENRY L. THORNELL,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

$15,000 HERKIMER GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF Herkimer, N. Y., 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds, due March 1905, for sale at a price to yield 7 per cent.; entire issue $25,000; company began business 1890, and has never defaulted on interest. MOLLER & CO., 6 Wall St.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WILLIAM WILLIS MERRILL,
Room 419, Produce Exchange.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11th,
At 12:30 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of executor of Dorothea Hartwig, dec'd.
$5,000 Chic. Gas Lt. & Coke Co. 1st 5s, 1937.
$2,000 National Water Works Co. of N. Y. 6 p. c. Water Supply Bds., 1915; June, 1895, coups.
$2,000 Colorado Coal & Iron Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 6s, 1900.
$2,000 Metropolitan El. R. R. 1st 6s, 1908.
$3,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Cons. Mtge. 4s, 1936.
$7,000 Western Pacific R. R. Co., "Series A," 6s, Gold, 1899.
$3,000 Kansas Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. R. R. & Land Grant 6s, 1899; May, 1894, coups.
$4,000 Mil. & North. R. R. 1st 6s, 1913.
$4,000 North. Pac. & Mon. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1938; Sept., 1893, coup.
$4,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. 5s, Mtge. Bds., 1990; July, 1895, coups.

By order of executors.
24 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. common.
20 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. pref.
10 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Dry Dock Co.
100 shs. Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank.
$3,000 Cleveland & Canton R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, (Trust Co. Certf. of Dep.)

By order of administrators.
3 shs. Arms Palace Horse & Stock Car Co.
$1,000 Brooklyn City 6 p. c. Perm. Water Loan Bd., Jany., 1896.
$1,000 Brooklyn City 6 p. c. Perm. Water Loan Bd., 1899.

By order of trustees.
$2,000 Equitable Gas Light Co. 1st Con. 5s, 1932.
$5,000 Standard Gas Light Co. 1st 5s, 1930.

For account of whom it may concern.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (hypd.)
40 shs. Simpsons, (hypd.)
75 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. R. R. Co.
50 shs. Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.
15 shs. Murray Hill Bank.
5 shs. American Surety Co.
30 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
12 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co., B'klyn.
$8,000 West. Union Tel. Co. 5 p.c. Trust Bds., 1938.
23 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. pref.
26 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. common.
30 shs. Millerton National Bank.
10 shs. United States Express Co.
200 shs. Consolidated Electric Storage Co.
10 shs. Fifth Avenue Bank, B'klyn.
63 shs. New-York Mutual Gas Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
The interest of H. M. Anthony, or his assignee, in 1,250 shs. of the Capital Stock of the Alfred Anthony Estate Co.

Dividends

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
December 6, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE GOLD COIN MINES COMPANY.
(CENTRAL CITY, GILPIN CO., COLORADO,)
Office 53 Broadway, Room 34,
New-York, December 5th, 1895.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 53 Broadway, New-York, on December 24th, 1895, to stockholders of record of December 12th, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on the 12th inst. and reopened on the 26th.

J. A. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer, New-York, Dec. 7, 1895.

A dividend of Four Per Cent., on the capital stock of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 14th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 3 next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company for the half year ending December 31st has been declared, payable January 2d, 1896. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.

For the purpose of the dividend, the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, December 7th, 1895, and remain closed until January 3d, 1896.

W. J. COTT, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
66 Reade St., New-York, Dec. 4, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 Per Cent. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable January 15th, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Saturday, December 21st, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Thursday, January 16th, 1896.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New-York,
Dec. 10, 1895.

At the annual election held Dec. 10, 1895, the following gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

John A. C. Gray,	Robert Maclay,
Johnbol T. Williams,	Theodore W. Morris,
Scott Foster,	William Milne.
Adolph Wimpfheimer,	

INSPECTORS.

Freeman Bloodgood,	Frederick V. Price,
Alex. S. Clark.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Scott Foster, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and John A. C. Gray, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
50 Wall St.,
New-York, Dec. 5, 1895.

At the annual election for the Directors of this company, held on the 2d inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	Lindley Murray, Jr.,
Mahlon Apgar,	Charles H. Lowrie,
Charles H. Kerner,	Henry W. Curtiss,
William H. Montanye,	Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer,	Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit,	David I. Burtis,
	Francis M. Scott.

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1896: Areunah M. Burtis, Charles L. Fleming, Wm. M. Farrington.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT A REVISION OF the constitution and by-laws of the Ladies' Christian Union of the City of New-York will be presented at the regular meeting of the society to be held at 308 2d Av., on Dec. 20, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M. Members are requested to attend, as a full vote is necessary.

Mrs. HENRY OLIN TIFFANY,
Recording Secretary.
Dec. 10, 1895.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank, for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

L. H. HOLLAWAY, Asst. Cashier.

No Extra Charge

Leave your advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for Messenger.
Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.
Pay nothing extra to boy.

Surrogate Notices.

HASHAGEN, VIOLETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIOLETTA HASHAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895. EMILIE H. SMITH, Administratrix. BLACK & KING, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Pine Street, New-York City.
o9-1aw6mW

CLARK, EDWARD V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD V. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George R. Schieffelin, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. EMILY V. CLARK, FREDERICK C. BOYNTON, Executors.

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DOUGLASS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 145 East 40th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1895. HUGH DOUGLAS, Executor, 145 East 40th St., New-York. o9-1aw6mW

RENWICK, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RENWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 118, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JAMES A. RENWICK, AUGUSTIN MONROE, EDWARD B. RENWICK, Executors. au28-1aw6mW

OSBORN, MARION.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION OSBORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the subscribers at their place of business, 275 Canal Street, New-York, on or before the 4th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 26, 1895. WILLIAM R. OSBORN, EDWARD OSBORN, Executors. WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

CLELAND, CLARENCE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clarence B. Cleland, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 West 85th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1895. SAMUEL BUDD, Executor. d4-1aw6mW

STOCKLEY, DANIEL GROVER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GROVER STOCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895. ERNEST F. ESLER, Executor. n27-1aw6mW

Surrogate Notices.

LAWRANCE, MARY LOUISA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Horatio L. Lawrance, Ella Louise Romain, Mary E. L. Lawrance, Anna Morris Lawrance, Elliott Wagstaff Lawrance, Mary Louise Lawrance, Grace R. Lawrance, and John H. Rochester, as executor of the last will and testament of MARY LOUISA LAWRANCE, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Horatio L. Lawrance, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
d11-1aw6mW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ALLEN, THERESA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THERESA F. ALLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN AND ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n27-1aw6mW

CONWAY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. JOSEPH F. CONWAY, Administrator. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Administrator, 96 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. r27-1aw6mW

ALLEN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ethan Allen, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN and ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n20-1aw6mW&my20

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,

"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS;
or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"
AND
"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."

WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION, A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.

In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.

The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Ireland and Great Britain, (except London,) per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Britannic.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship P. Caland, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Caland"; per La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Etruria";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Hilary, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hilary";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico, per steamship South Cambria.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., and Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Puerto Rico, per steamship Kitty; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM for Brazil direct, via Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Turkish Prince, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Turkish Prince.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Mowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 7 and up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 4 at 6:30 PM. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1895.

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Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
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Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

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†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM	†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.	

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.

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Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)

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I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
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Mediterranean and the

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malto, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

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WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Hayti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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PARIS.....Dec. 25 | PARIS.....Jan. 15

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NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

NOORDLAND...Dec. 11 | FRIESLAND....Dec. 25
KENSINGTON..DEC.

DIGGING IN SEVEN HILLS

Miners Seek Gold All Over the Cripple Creek District.

CLAIMS OVERLAP IN ALL DIRECTIONS

The Stocks of the Best Paying Mines Are Not Listed on the Exchanges —A New Field Opened by the Prospectors.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 10.—Ancient Rome is said to have been built on seven hills. So, also, is modern Cripple Creek. There are other hills within the boundaries of the new gold fields, but there are seven now known to contain gold ore in paying quantities. These have been named Battle Mountain, Squaw Mountain, Bull Hill, Raven Hill, Tenderfoot Hill, Mineral Hill and Gold Hill. These hills have been so far punctured with shafts, tunnels and drifts that the rock formations of their interiors are fairly well revealed. In most of them well-defined veins containing gold ore have been definitely located. Their general trend seems to be northeast and southwest, although other veins, equally well located, have been found running in other directions, in some cases crossing each other at right angles.

Claims in the District.

This random work of nature is one of the many circumstances which make the geology of Cripple Creek so puzzling to practical miners.

A map showing the mining claims presents the appearance of a net work. In those parts of the mining fields where the best paying ore is supposed to be, the tangle is something which it seems almost impossible to ever straighten. The claim boundary lines lie in every direction and are so interlaced that some spots are portions of not less than five or six claims.

These conflicting claims do not necessarily involve litigation. Many of them were originally located in snow drifts in the rush of hundreds of men to the camp, and at a time when it was impossible for one to know what another was doing.

The claims were recorded as fast as they were made, and the one first to locate held the ground. Naturally there were conflicting interests.

The Cripple Creek mining district contains, perhaps, 20,000 people. The local claim to population raises this number from five to ten thousand. In the small valleys lying at the foot of the producing hills are clustered small towns, each struggling for supremacy. While miners delved for gold in the hills, the townsite boomer was not idle. The largest of these towns is called Cripple Creek, and lies in the northwestern portion of the producing district. It contains about 4,500 people. It is a bustling place, but is not a typical mining town in the general acceptation of that term—that is, for excitement it does not duplicate the early scenes in Leadville, Butte, or Creede. Being easily accessible its population is more settled.

The main rival of Cripple Creek is Victor, which lies southeast, three or four miles. Here the population is about 3,000. Then there is Anaconda, Altman, Lawrence, Goldfields, Independence, and Arequa, containing from fewer than one hundred to several hundred souls each.

The Cripple Creek District.

Cripple Creek, as a mining district, took its first firm hold on the general public when two railroads began a race for the camp. That was two years ago. Whatever doubts existed locally that a substantial new mining field had been discovered were removed by the fact that capitalists stood ready to build a railroad into the camp—not one road, but two, at the same time. People of the State realized that the railroads would not be built if pay ore—and lots of it—were not in sight.

One of the roads approached the district from the south. It connected with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad at Florence, and its forty miles of track is said to have cost $1,200,000. It was built through a rocky cañon, and for many miles the roadbed was blasted out of solid rock. Colorado men, with D. H. Moffat at the head, put up the money for the construction of this road. As a paying venture it is said to be as good as any gold mine in the district. Its trains, which are run as closely together as safety will permit, are crowded day and night, both passenger and freight. It is known as the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad, and is a narrow-gauge.

The rival to this road is the Midland Terminal, a broad-gauge road. It connects with the Colorado Midland Railroad at Divide Station, and approaches Cripple Creek from the north. It was built by Eastern capital, with W. K. Gillett, of Chicago at the head of the company, and has about thirty miles of track. It is also doing a heavy business. The two roads haul daily over 600 tons of freight out of the district, and about 700 tons in. Once inside the district both roads skirt between and around the many hills and reach as many of the big mines as possible. They also run suburban passenger trains throughout the camp.

The Discovery of Cripple Creek.

The discovery of Cripple Creek was not, as has been published in the East, one of the results of the repeal of the Sherman silver law. Development work in the camp had been going on nearly two years, when that legislation was enacted, and the fact that the State was seized with a gold fever so soon after the downfall of silver is merely a coincidence. Mining in Colorado was originally wholly for gold. The discovery of immense contacts of carbonate silver ores at Leadville turned the attention of the gold miners to the silver camps, because quicker fortunes seemed to await them in that line; but with the steady decline in the value of silver many of these old prospectors returned to their search for gold-bearing lodes.

Many new gold camps sprang into existence at about the time the first discoveries were made at Cripple Creek. The inevitable rush was made to them, but development failed to show up pay ore, and the new camps were soon lost to public view. Thriving new towns melted away as rapidly as they came into existence. Balfour, Hartzel's, Spinney, Goose Creek, Crooked Creek, and Bear Creek were last year the new camps which promised well.

"The formation is exactly like that of Cripple Creek," was invariably the first report sent to the outside world. But the discoveries of that time are now almost forgotten. In each case several hundred people lost their accumulated savings.

The latest new camp is that of West Creek, twenty miles north of Cripple Creek. It is three weeks old and already has 900 population, almost wholly made up of miners who have gone in there from Cripple Creek in the hope of first setting their stakes in "something good." The most flattering reports are sent out. Hundreds of shallow holes are being sent down in a primitive way. There is gold ore there, undoubtedly, but it will require six months to determine whether it is there in paying quantities. One shipment to a Denver smelter this week of 1,200 pounds of ore gave returns of $360. There are several other small new camps near the Cripple Creek region, but none of any prominence as yet.

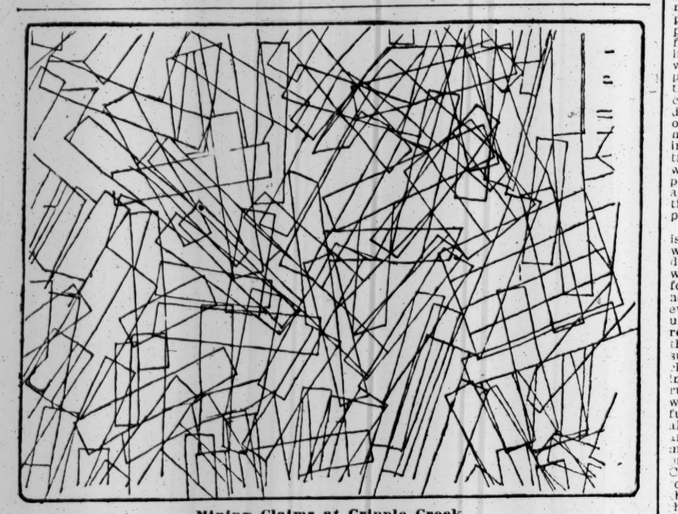
Few Paying Stocks Listed.

It is a notable fact, in connection with the present stock-buying craze in Colorado, that so few of the known richest mines in the State are listed on the Mining Exchanges. If these mines have issued any stock at all the fact is not known to the public. The Little Jonny, at Leadville, conceded to be one of the biggest gold mines ever found in the State, is a close corporation. The Little Jonny for the year just closed paid its owners $1,500,000 in dividends. The gross production for that period was placed at $2,500,000. Not a share of stock was ever offered to the public. This mine is owned by Trimble & Hunter, bankers of Leadville, John F. Campion and Eben Smith of Denver, with small holdings by others. The mine was practically developed in three years.

The Tomboy, in San Miguel County, is another new gold bonanza property that has no stock for sale. It first became a producer about a year ago, but its wonderful wealth was unknown to the public until within the past few months, when its large shipments of gold bars to the United States mint in Denver caused it to be talked about. Its regular monthly dividend is now $40,000. In September it paid an extra $20,000 to its owners. In November an extra $40,000 was divided, and it is reported that a surplus of $50,000 in the company's treasury, in addition to the regular $40,000 dividend, will be split up among the shareholders for a Christmas gift. The Tomboy is owned by ex-Gov. Alva Adams, the Thatcher Brothers, bankers of Pueblo and Denver, with smaller holdings by other Colorado men.

The Silver Wave, in San Juan County, owned by Edward Stolber, which ships one big trainload of ore to the Durango smelter every day of the month, is unlisted. The ore is largely gold.

The three big silver producers at Creede—the Last Chance, the New-York Chance, and the Amethyst—each of which has produced more than $50,000 per month for nearly three years, have no stock on the market. These mines are owned almost wholly by Colorado men. Dr. Willard E. Ward of New-York owns a fair slice in the New-York Chance. He is the only outsider. United States Senator Wolcott owns a one-



Mining Claims at Cripple Creek.
A Plat Showing How Eager Claimants Have Filed on Land Already Taken.

twelfth interest in both the Last Chance and the New-York Chance, adjoining properties. These have paid him an income as high as $12,000 a month.

The Enterprise Mine, at Rico, a gold-silver property, for which an English syndicate paid $1,250,000, is not listed here. The Custon, the Yankee Girl, and the American Girl, in the Red Mountain country, all big producers, have no stocks listed or unlisted. The Gold King and the Sheridan-Mendota, near Tellwride, the latter employing 300 or more miners the year around, are mining for the precious metals only. They do not ask the public to buy their shares. The Virginius, near Ouray, a property two and a half miles above the sea, and which has produced from $100,000 to $400,000 yearly for twelve years, continues the output for its owners, and they have not manifested any desire to declare the public in on a good thing.

The Golden Fleece gold mine, in Hinsdale County, is one exception. The stock of this property was listed in Denver this week. It has been producing gold for years. For the three years previous to 1895 the Golden Fleece paid its Denver owners dividends of $12,000 monthly. It never missed. During this year, notwithstanding the management claimed to have been robbed of large sums by ore thieves, the dividends have been increased. Last month the regular and special dividends footed up $42,000, or 7 per cent. per month income on the 600,000 shares at par. The stock was listed this week at $1.10, and on the same day rose to $1.30.

The Influence on Lead.

At the present time in Colorado a lead mine is a valuable property to own. The smelters must have lead ores for fluxing material, and for several months past the smelters have been treating lead ores containing forty or more units of that material, at no cost to the mine owner. Now the smelters are offering a premium for lead ores in addition to reducing such ores gratuitously. The amount of Cripple Creek gold ore to be treated by the smelters depends on the amount of lead ore obtainable for fluxing purposes. The Guggenheim brothers, the largest ore buyers and smelters in the West, are now shipping large quantities of lead ores from their mines in Old Mexico to their smelter in Pueblo, and they are thus enabled to buy a large tonnage of gold ores. The smelters at Pueblo and Denver together handle daily nearly 2,000 tons of various kinds of ore. The increased production of gold ores this Summer and Fall has caused each of the smelters to reopen several "stacks," and furnaces which were shut down when the supply of silver ores diminished so rapidly about the time of the repeal of the Sherman silver law.

The Belden Mine, near Red Cliff, perhaps the heaviest lead-ore producer in Colorado, was recently sold for $600,000. For a year past it has yielded sixty tons of ore daily, which smelted above 50 per cent. lead. The new owners have increased the output to 100 tons per diem.

The number of new mills for the reduction or concentration of ores built in Colorado this year has been far greater than in any other one year in the history of the State. The treatment of ores at or near the mines is recognized as the secret of success in future mining. It works a great hardship on the railroads by reducing their tonnage, but the saving to the mine owners is so great that nearly all the large mines, especially the ones having immense bodies of low-grade ore, are erecting concentration mills. Two-thirds of the tonnage of Gilpin County is now treated by mills built at the mines, and the milling capacity of San Juan County has been this year increased to a total of 700 tons daily, or within 100 tons of the total output of that section of the State.

The decrease in miners' wages, reduced cost of ore treatment at the smelters, lower freight rates on the railroads, and the better appliances for mining now in general use, give an advantage to the mine owners which practically offsets the higher prices which they formerly received for their silver, lead, and copper.

A New Field Opened.

The latest mining excitement is at Cottonwood Camp, within thirty miles of Denver. A telephonic message was received Saturday night from the town for a shipment of shotguns to enable the owners of a former ranch to drive away invaders. Capt. Hutchinson, one of the owners of the ranch, was determined to hold his own for a town site, and when the early trains from Denver arrived with five carloads of prospectors they met a stern reception. Sunday allowed hundreds of city people to join the throngs, and last evening on their return they reported the entire country in the vicinity of the fields studded with claim stakes, and at least 1,500 people, well armed, camped out on their claims.

Mr. Tammanyhal's Election.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Mr. William J. Ewing of Baltimore, who is now in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, writes that the Brazilian papers were much mixed up about the recent elections in the United States, and said he was anxious to know if Gorman had been "snowed under." He says The Rio Journal electrified its American readers by stating in glaring headlines on its front page that the Republicans had elected "Mr. Tammanyhal," Mayor of New-York.

DARK DAYS PREPARED FOR HAITI

Boisrond Canal, Ineligible to the Presidency Has Carefully Laid Plans to Capture the Government.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 4.—Despite the laudable efforts of President Hippolyte of Haiti to lead that unhappy country by a strong, kindly hand from the misery of incessant war to appreciation of the blessings of peace, at the last moment clouds are once more gathering in the little republic's political sky. Boisrond Canal, an ex-President, and, therefore, ineligible for the Presidency, is out with a revolution, which is being hatched between New-York and Philadelphia. There is little secrecy about it. The munitions have already been distributed in places where they may be found when wanted. The personnel of the expedition is to sail from New-York early this month, meeting contingents from Jamaica, Colon, St. Thomas, and other places at some given point.

The idea is to land in Haiti, near Port-au-Prince, during the height of the January elections, and to attack the capital while all the forces of the Government are necessarily divided through the outlying provinces. That Hippolyte is anxious about the threatened invasion, is evident from his efforts to learn, at any cost, where the munitions are stored, and where the general meeting is to take place. It is true the Consul General here said that Hippolyte is so invincibly strong, both militarily, and in the hearts of the people, that any such attempt must necessarily fail; but, then, what else could he say? At the same time he admitted having received special orders to watch the Haitians here with redoubled vigilance. Why? "On general principles," was his rather lame answer.

The fact is that Hippolyte is as alive to the significance of two cardinal factors in the question as Canal and his German-American financial backers are. In the first place, although Hippolyte has made most wonderful headway in his work of pacifying the country and teaching the people the advantages of peace, he is yet far from having completed it. There are in Haiti to-day thousands of people for whom peace can have no advantages; whose profession is fighting. Success may bring to them the advantages of spoil, while inaction certainly will not. In the next place, if, during the elections, to guard against the openly-admitted expedition, the forces are mobilized at Port-au-Prince instead of being distributed to the various electoral centres, that would facilitate a general rising, which would result in Canal cornering Hippolyte in the capital and forcing terms just as Hippolyte did with his predecessor, Legitime. To meet both emergencies, it would probably require a million troops.

Hence, Hippolyte is as anxious as Canal is enthusiastic, his only real chance of warding off the threatened danger being to discover in time the location of Canal's war material, of which there is enough for some 1,500 men, it is said. And that he can succeed seems hopeless. There is every reason to believe that Canal has an understanding with the Cuban junta to recognize Cuba's belligerency and to aid the cause materially in the event of his success. In return, the Cubans have taken charge of his munitions, probably concealing them in some of the secret caves and ruins along the Jamaican north coast, where they kept and whence they successfully removed their own munitions, despite all vigilance by police and detectives ashore and two or three warships at sea—not to mention the Spanish cruisers. Secondly, the proposed rendezvous is known only to Canal, if yet decided on, and will be cabled to the leader of each auxiliary batch at the last moment. Of course, the sailing of the vessels will be cabled to Hippolyte. The Consul General here says so, as if that were enough to assure their interception; but it is difficult to see what else can be done.

Despite the official sarcasm about the financial disability of Canal, and the paucity of his possible following, it is obvious that in fact he has made out a sufficiently good showing of prospects to secure pretty adequate financial backing. This, it is hinted, comes from two well-known firms, one in Philadelphia, and the other in Germany. The latter might not be quite prudent to mention, but they are known to the Haitian Government. All arrangements were made, the deal with the Cuban junta effected, and the arms shipped and quietly disposed of several months ago. Not the least suspicion was then afoot. The prime movers in the negotiations between the firms and Canal were a certain traveling agent of the former, and a somewhat prominently officious Englishman resident here. They are both known and are being watched, the one in New-York and the other here. It is a great pity that they were not watched better during the earlier months of the year, when one was sliding off to New-York and the other to Germany as steerage passengers to avoid observation.

The success of the projected revolution in Haiti would be a great blow to the advancement of civilization in the New World, and to some extent prove injurious to American commercial interests. What Hippolyte has already effected for the country he loves with such patriotic passion is as yet incalculable in extent, although quite evident in nature. Thousands of people already realize the intrinsic value of peace. The exports have doubled, and the imports have also experienced a big upward jump. This is due wholly to the advancement in agricultural industry and interior commercial enterprise which Hippolyte has effected. And with the increase of means it will come the desire for a higher or better mode of life; and building has advanced, and the arts of tradesmanship have received a healthy impetus. Not the least of his good works have been the reforms or improvements that he has brought about in public sanitation, for he has the cause of religion suffered because Hippolyte, as alleged by many who know his private life, is more wedded to the voodoo fetiches than to the State religion—Catholicism. Religious tolerance prevails to an extent scarcely known among most of the Spanish republics, or even in some European countries besides Turkey.

These are some of the principal benefits which Hippolyte has secured to the country and which it is his ambition to perpetuate. That they are appreciated goes without saying. Probably three-fourths of the people would like to see the régime of peace and material prosperity continued. But these include the old people, women, and the rising generation. The other fourth may be regarded as the fighting or revolutionary element—the politicals of the republic. Now it is obvious that to these such a régime is intolerable, and that they only await a favorable opportunity of overthrowing it, and restoring the old system of frequent revolution, with the motto, "To the victors belong the spoils." If Canal sets foot on the island he will find a large following. It is even doubtful how far Hippolyte may depend upon his own organized army.

Dark days, therefore, lie before the Black Republic. The one chance for the Hippolyte régime that the most optimistic see is in itself a great evil. That is that at the crucial moment all the able of every age and sex among the reasonable three-fourths will rally around Hippolyte, and give the world a spectacle of horror corresponding to that of the revolution of "independence" in 1804.

Foreign Physicians in England.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

A curious point of considerable interest to the medical profession was raised before Mr. Shell, the Westminster Magistrate, when Mr. Hempson, solicitor for the Medical Defense Union, applied for a summons against a gentleman who was practicing as a doctor at Chelsea. This individual announced himself as an "M. D., U. S. A.," and the question arose whether such a title could be recognized in London. "Is it necessary," asked Mr. Shell, "for a physician or an M. D. to be registered here?" "Yes," replied Mr. Hempson; "all who practice in this country ought to be registered. I have a medical register here, which does not contain his name, and I believe that this particular person goes about the streets abusing the profession generally and also hospitals." A long discussion then arose on the point whether the man was compelled to register himself in this country. "Suppose he turns out to be a doctor," suggested Mr. Shell. "Then I am prepared to put up with the consequences of my action against him," replied Mr. Hempson; "moreover, I produce the medical register, which does not contain his name." "I am not satisfied," the Magistrate said; "you must get additional evidence. You ought to consult a barrister." "We have here the advice of Mr. Muir Mackenzie." "You see," said Mr. Shell, authoritatively, "you do not prove that this man is not a doctor, and therefore I must refuse a summons." This decision at once brings to an issue the question whether foreign medical degrees, no matter by whom conferred—even admitting that the person against whom the application is made is qualified in his own province—are valid for the health and well-being of the community. The old stock phrase that such practitioners only add to the practice of our own doctors ought not to weigh against the safety of the humblest of her Majesty's liege.s.

TRIAL OF LOUIS GORDON

Samuel Milch Cross-Examined as to the Alleged Incendiary Fire.

FALSE STATEMENTS AND BILLS

Fictitious Sales Amounting to $70,000 and Purchases for $46,000 —The Goods Damaged Not Worth $88,000.

The cross-examination of Samuel Milch, fire adjuster, was continued yesterday in the trial of Louis Gordon, accused of arson, before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part III. of the General Sessions Court.

Ex-Judge George M. Curtis, counsel for Gordon, asked Milch if he had any scrap of paper signed by Gordon relating to the fire other than the 1 per cent. contract and the inventories. He then told of interviews with Gordon and the meeting of the conspirators near the Harlem Bridge.

Milch said that he had a dozen men working for ten days in making the inventory of Gordon's shirt factory, at 21 Walker Street, after the fire. He had another party there for about fourteen days making the inventory. The proof of loss was made from the inventory.

"Did you present the statement of loss to the adjusters of the various insurance companies as an accurate and true one?" asked Mr. Curtis.

"No, Sir," said Milch.

"Well, did you tell them it was dishonest and not accurate?"

"No, Sir."

"Well, how did you present it?"

"I didn't present it at all. My clerk presented it," Milch replied, as he smiled at his cross-examiner.

"You knew Gordon swore to a false statement?"

"Yes, Sir."

Milch said he found from Gordon's books that the history of sales for the past two years did not justify a claim that there was stock worth $64,000 in the factory at the time of the fire. The books were, therefore, fixed up to show greater sales, and the bills of sales were increased. False bills were made out.

"Did Gordon get 'bogus' bills of sale from any commercial house in the city?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Name one," said Mr. Curtis.

"If you will let me see the bills I will put them out," replied Milch.

Mr. Curtis would not give him the bills.

Mr. Curtis said Gordon had business relations with twenty-five reputable business firms, and he told the witness that if he had any charge of dishonest dealings against these firms to make it at once.

The witness said he had no charges to make.

Milch testified that the "doctored" books showed fictitious sales of $70,000 worth of stock by Gordon from October, 1893, to the time of the fire. There was a similar fictitious increase of $46,000 in goods bought during the same period.

"Did not the amount of goods damaged by fire capable of identification represent $40,000?"

"No, Sir," said Milch.

"Did it represent $38,000?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you know that from your own knowledge?"

"Yes, Sir."

Mr. Curtis brought out the statement that Gordon suggested that some money be given to some one connected with the Fire Marshal's office to secure a favorable report on the fire. This was after Gordon had called on Fire Marshal Mitchell and the latter had stated his belief that Gordon was an honest man.

Milch denied that he had tried to induce George W. Holt, an adjuster, to make a confession about incendiary fires, and thus escape prosecution.

The trial will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

EDWIN BOOTH'S EXECUTORS WIN.

Decision Against William Campbell's Estate in a Foreclosure Suit.

Decision was rendered yesterday by Justice Patterson in the Supreme Court, Special Term, in the case of Elias C. Benedict, William Bispham, and John H. Magonigle, as executors of Edwin Booth, against Joseph Campbell and others, as executors of William Campbell, in favor of the plaintiff and directing judgment of foreclosure and sale for $18,860.41, with costs and an extra allowance to the plaintiff.

The action was brought for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $16,500 made by George T. Arnoux to Edwin Booth, Arnoux being the purchaser from the executors of William Campbell of the property in question and the mortgage being given as part of the consideration on such conveyance.

The Campbell estate defended the action upon the ground that the executors had no power to convey and that there was fraud in the transaction. In his decision Justice Patterson says:

The character and scope of the power of sale contained in the will of Mr. William Campbell by the concession of all parties on this record permitted the executors to make a sale of these mortgaged premises for any legitimate purpose beneficial to the estate. If the transaction with George T. Arnoux was an out-and-out sale, intended as such, and effectual as such, and was or was intended for the benefit of the estate, a title free from impeachment passed to him, and he could give a valid mortgage to Mr. Booth. The effort made by the defendants to prove fraud in the transaction completely fails.

There was a debt of Mr. Campbell to a large amount incurred by him on account of his son and son-in-law, which debts were being enforced by process of law against the premises in question, and it was with the hope and in the expectation that by selling the property in suit money would be raised to relieve the estate from the indebtedness by using it to help the son and son-in-law referred to in completing certain houses in the upper part of New-York City, from the sale of which, when finished, enough would be realized to discharge the whole indebtedness of the estate of William Campbell for the obligations he had in his lifetime incurred, as above mentioned. In all this there was no fraud or wrongdoing on the part of Arnoux or any one acting for Edwin Booth. Arnoux took the title as grantee and in fulfilment of the purchasing money by giving the mortgage to Edwin Booth, (who had deposited certain funds in the hands of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford for investment.)

The executors of Mr. Campbell's will were thoroughly cognizant of what was contemplated and of what was being done, and they were not ignorant nor unadvised. There was no fraud of the attorney, and nothing done by which Mr. Booth was bound in any way so that his security would be invalidated. There may have been mistaken judgment and unwise action, but there was no fraud. The sale was a complete one; the grantors intended to execute the power of sale; its exercise was thought to be beneficial to the estate, and the mortgage is an enforcible security.

Judgment of foreclosure and sale as prayed for is directed.

C. N. Bovee, Jr., was counsel for the plaintiffs, and Niles & Johnson appeared for the defendants.

The Johansen Extradition Case.

United States Commissioner Alexander took further testimony yesterday in the case of Frederick Wilhelm Johansen, whose extradition is sought by the Swedish Government on the charge that he fraudulently obtained 12,500 crowns from his alleged former partner, O. C. Karlssen, for the purpose of purchasing timber lands in Sweden and then fled to this country with the money.

Johansen said he had received 12,390 crowns from Karlssen with which to purchase the lands referred to, but had returned the money to Karlssen. He said that his statement when he was arrested, that the money found in his possession was Karlssen's and that he desired to have it sent back to Karlssen, was erroneous. He was frightened then and did not really know what he was saying.

Counsel for the Swedish Government produced affidavits from Karlssen and others interested, and Commissioner Alexander reserved his decision until to-day.

Wilhelmina Juch's Removal Sought.

Argument was heard yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald on a motion to have Wilhelmina Juch removed as executrix of the estate of her husband, William A. Juch.

It is alleged by Joseph N. Eckstein and other creditors of the estate that Mrs. Juch has grossly mismanaged the estate, that she has practiced fraud, and has secreted the books of the estate, refusing to produce them before the referee, who is now hearing the case. It is also alleged that she has filed a false account with the Surrogate in which she makes charges for work that was never done.

It is alleged that the estate is worth $500,000, but that Mrs. Juch's accounts show only a balance of $5,000.

The Surrogate ordered that the hearing proceed before the referee, and, if Mrs. Juch does not attend, to report the matter to him and he will take the proper steps in the matter.

Trial of the Zittel Case Closed.

The trial of the suit brought by Wescott F. Zittel to have his marriage with Emma Richter, a ballet girl, annulled, was closed yesterday before Judge Bookstaver, in the Equity Term of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mrs. Sophie Brocker, the mother of the defendant, testified that Zittel was sober when he was married.

John F. Calhoun said that he called to see the defendant and her mother in the interest of Zittel shortly after the marriage, and that the defendant's mother said they would settle the case for $5,000, and that one-half of that would go for the lawyer's fees. Subsequently the witness said that Mrs. Brocker said that they would take $1,000, $300 for herself and $700 for Emma.

Judge Bookstaver reserved decision.

Arquita Not Released.

The District Attorney did not yesterday appear before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court on the writ of habeas corpus for the release of Casomiro Arquita from the House of Detention, where he is held as a witness against Juan Campello, charged with murder.

Lawyer Gatling asked Justice Andrews for Arquita's discharge, but this the Court refused to do until the papers could be thoroughly examined.

Arquita is held in $1,000 bail, and his release is asked for on the same grounds as those presented in Walter L. S. Langerman's case.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—David B. Ogden, as referee, has filed in the Supreme Court a report on the testimony taken before him in the action for divorce brought by Charles B. Fearing of 337 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, against his wife, Mary Francis Fearing, who resides at the Pierrepont House in the same city, in which testimony he recommends that a decree of absolute divorce be granted to the plaintiff. The couple were married on Aug. 5, 1870, and there are two children, a son, sixteen years old, and a daughter, twenty-one years old. The co-respondent is Henry Talmage Edwards.

—In the Marine Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Brown handed down a decision awarding Edward La Trobe, a sailor, $550, in his action against the ship Timandra and her Captain, David Kerr. La Trobe sued for $20,000, alleging cruel and inhuman treatment on the part of the Captain of the ship.

—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Townsend handed down a decision dismissing the long contested action of the Illinois Steel Company against the Kilmer Manufacturing Company of Newburgh, N. Y., et al., for alleged infringements upon patents for improvements in rolling mill plants.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against J. W. Parker & Co., ship brokers, of 46 New Street, for an alleged fraudulent transfer of property.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 821—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. John L. Tilley and Mrs. M. J. Tilley.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the State of California.—Docketed and dismissed with costs, on motion of S. M. Stocksiager, for the appellees, and mandate granted.

No. 822—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. William B. Walker.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of California.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs, on motion of S. M. Stocksiager, for the appellee, and mandate granted.

No. 823—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. J. M. Patterson et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of California.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs, on motion of Mr. S. M. Stocksiager, for the appellees, and mandate granted.

No. 107—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Julius G. Sanders et al.—Argument continued by A. B. Brown for the plaintiff in error, S. S. Burdett for the defendants in error, and concluded by A. B. Brown for the plaintiff in error.

Nos. 111 and 112—The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John Roberts.—Argument commenced by Thomas Wilson, for the plaintiff in error, and continued by J. L. MacDonald for the defendant in error.

The day call for Wednesday will be as follows: Nos. 111, 112, 113, 116, 119, 120, 650, 710, 711, 121, 123.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

37—Tiffany vs. United States. 40—United States vs. Passavant. 41—Same vs. same. 42—United States vs. Presbyterian Hospital. 43—Eclipse Manufacturing Company vs. Standard Radiator Company. 33—Empire Warehouse Company vs. steamship Advance. 34—Same vs. steamship Allianca. 35—Same vs. steamship Seguranca. 36—Same vs. steamship Vigilancia. 38—Commercial Union Company vs. steamship Allianca.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 10 A. M.

223—Excelsior Steamboat Company vs. lighter Comet. 150 and 151—Metropolitan Steamship Company vs. Harris. 144—United States vs. tug Hiram Bender.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

William H. Flandrow, appellant, vs. Henry B. Hammond.—Argued by Isaac H. Maynard for appellant, N. S. Spencer for respondent.

G. A. Koke and others, appellants, vs. John Henry Balken and others.—Argued by Josiah T. Marean for appellants, W. R. Martin for respondents.

The People, appellants, vs. Eugene McClure.—Argued by John B. Kelly, District Attorney, for appellants; R. A. Parment for respondent. Unfinished.

T. H. O'Connor vs. P. W. Felix and others, Howes Cave Lime and Cement Company vs. Howes Cave Association, appellants; Henry Julian and others, appellants, vs. Mary A. Woolsey; People ex rel. Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Adams and others, appellants; People, ex rel., Lehigh Valley Railroad Company vs. City of Buffalo.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People, ex rel., M. W. Doxtater, appellant.—Order affirmed.

Burr Mattice vs. Henry Wilcox, appellant; D. S. Brown and another, appellants, vs. John H. Descher; Louise Carlson vs. Maria L. Winterson, appellant; Mary M. H. Clark vs. Augusta Clark and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Broadway Savings Institution vs. Town of Pelham.—Motion to withdraw appeal granted upon payment of all costs before notice of argument.

In re will of J. R. Whitney.—Motion to put on calendar, denied, without costs.

J. W. Fox and others vs. F. O. Matthiesson.—Motion to fix day certain, granted.

Rose Corley, appellant, vs. J. McElwee and others, appellants, and Annie E. Stone and others.—Motion for preference granted and case set down for hearing this term as the parties may agree.

Nellie Sisco vs. Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company, appellant.—Motion for duplicate remittitur, granted.

The National Bank of Auburn vs. E. R. Dillingham, appellant.—Judgment of General and Special Terms reversed, with costs, and the demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff, within twenty days from the service of the order, to amend the complaint on payment of costs.

T. J. Kieley vs. Central Complete Combustion Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Orders of General and Special Terms reversed and motion granted.

The Faneuil Hall National Bank vs. John Bussing and others, appellants.—Orders of General and Special Terms reversed, with costs to appellants, in all courts, and order entered at Special Term, May 10, 1894, authorizing and directing the Receiver to sell the real property in question, is vacated.

A. S. Wakeman vs. appellant, vs. Sylvia A. Wilbur and another.—Order of General Term reversed and judgment entered on report of referee, affirmed, with costs.

Louise Carlson vs. Maria L. Winterson, appellant.—Granted, and remittitur amended by striking out that portion which modified the order of the General Term of the City Court, by requiring the payment into court of the sum of $711, to abide the final determination of the action.

James A. Merritt vs. John A. Fowler, appellant.—Order modified as to allowance of costs, so as to conform to the views expressed in the opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs in this appeal to either party. If the parties are unable to agree as to the amount of costs and disbursements that should be inserted in the order, the same may be fixed by the Special Term.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for tomorrow is: Nos. 1051, 310, 341, 342, 870, 343, 344, 345.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Fleming vs. Dreyer.

Class IV.—Edelstein vs. Central National Bank. 3—Michael vs. Preferred Mutual Accident Association.

Class VII.—4—Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Railway Company. 5—People ex. rel. Connor vs. Brookfield. 6—Crow vs. Ellis.

Class VIII.—7—People, &c., vs. Mullin. 8—Taylor vs. Thurber. 9—Bauer vs. Hawes. 10—Pitthan vs. McDonnell. 11—People, &c., vs. Plimley. 12—Schwartz vs. Schwartz. 13—Clark vs. Cammon. 14—People vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 15—Lesser vs. Lesser. 16—Ware vs. Golden. 17—Bloom vs. P. Cox Shoe Manufacturing Company. 18—Matter of Pangburn. 19—Juch vs. Maxwell. 20—Jacot vs. Marks. 21—Schinellar vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 22—Ludwig vs. Zwiekert. 23—Matter of Solar Electric Company. 24—Matter of Elliott. 25—Begal vs. Hyman. 26—People vs. Stelter. 28½—McQuillan vs. Rogers. 27—Matter of Chambers. 28—Crow vs. O'Brien. 29—McCready vs. Simpson. 30—Foppes vs. Schmaltz. 31—Steiner vs. Gutman. 32—Curtis vs. Aronson. 33—Patterson vs. Patterson. 34—People, &c., vs. Troy. 35—Keegan vs. Grimes. 36—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 37—Rochester Lamp Company vs. Bingham. 38—Gifford vs. Brooklyn Furniture Company.

PERSONAL TAX CALENDAR.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Allen. 2—Bemis Car Box Company. 3—Burnett. 4—Capitalist Company. 5—Catholic School Book Company. 6—Center. 7—Commercial Advertiser Association. 8—De Wolfe, Fiske & Co. 9—Druid Hill Company. 10—Gramatan Park Company. 11—J. Shepard Clark Company. 12—Knickerbocker Steamboat Company. 13—McArdle. 14—Moran. 15—Overin. 16—Sargent Manufacturing Company. 17—Saunders. 18—Schappert. 19—Sohns. 20—Weeks. 21—Wordman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Recess until Dec. 12.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

6572—Whitney vs. Britton. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part. II.—Adjourned until Dec. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Dec. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

70—Dieterlen vs. Riley. 47—Van Bloem vs. Van Bloem. 66—O'Reilly vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 58—Baum vs. Morris. 84—Wiedeke vs. Wiedeke. 94—Raymond vs. Hogan. 50—Strobel vs. Koschel.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

3—Michels vs. Prendergast. 9—Fortunato vs. Patten. 12—Zimmerman vs. Kirchner. 13—Same vs. same. 18—Spinelli vs. McCormick.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called. Case on.

207—Unsafe Building, 207 East Twenty-second Street. 1005—Dean vs. Pelham Hod Elevator Company. 2086—Handibode vs. The Mayor, &c. 679—Marx vs. Gruber. 2040—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 1357—Cantor vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 2725—Brady vs. The Mayor, &c. 3072—Doblin vs. Sexton. 1381—Gerety vs. King. 1424—Cozens vs. Wood. 1484—Tallman vs. Earle. 1082—Saitches vs. Egan. 1698—Creamer vs. Mitchell. 2372—Hay vs. Evening Newspaper Delivery Company. 1570—Silver vs. Nauss. 2685—Mahon vs. The Mayor, &c. 1390—Tweedy vs. United Life Insurance Company. 1233—Burling vs. Naumberg. 3066—Vaughan v

ATCHISON SOLD AT AUCTION

The Reorganization Committee Get the Property for $60,000,000.

EDWARD KING THE ONLY BIDDER

The Sale Conducted by a Special Master in Chancery in Topeka Yesterday—The New Board of Directors Will Organize To-morrow.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 10.—The property and franchises of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad were bought at the foreclosure sale in this city to-day by Edward King of New-York, representing the Reorganization Committee. The sale was conducted by Master in Chancery J. D. Johnson.

Probably 1,000 persons were assembled in front of the Topeka passenger station of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad when the sale was opened. The special Master said that the amount now due on the defaulted Atchison bonds was $140,727,549.07. He further announced that no bid for the property would be entertained without a previous deposit, as an evidence of the good faith of the bidder, of $100,000 in money or certified check, or $250,000 of the general mortgage bonds of the company; that no bid for less than $10,000,000 would be accepted, and that, after the sale, the successful bidder would be required to deposit, subject to the order of the Special Master, $500,000 in money or certified check as part payment on the purchase and as a pledge that the buyer would make good his bid. Then followed other conditions of the sale and the confirmation of the sale.

After the reading of the notice of sale, attorneys representing the minority of the bondholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco system and of $503,000 of the Chicago, Santa Fé and California bonds, read a protest against the sale of the property. This done, Judge Johnson said that, in pursuance of the notice of sale just read, he offered the property to the highest bidder. "What am I offered?" he asked.

"I offer $60,000,000," said Edward King, in a low voice.

"Do I hear any more bids?" cried Judge Johnson. "Once, twice, the last call. The property is sold to Edward King, Charles C. Beaman, and Victor Morawetz."

This ended the greatest auction sale ever known, and the crowd dispersed to the Federal Building, where Judge Caldwell held a session of court to confirm the sale.

An intervening petition was filed to-day on behalf of the minority interests of the St. Louis and San Francisco system in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé receivership case, praying for an accounting between the Santa Fé and the San Francisco companies. In the language of a Santa Fé official, "It is the same old fight in a new form," and it will not interfere with the proposed reorganization of the Santa Fé system. It is filed now, presumably, before the receivers let go of the Santa Fé, so as to save the litigants any rights which the courts may later on decree that they possess. The charter of the new company will be taken out under the laws of the State of Kansas, a special enactment relative to preferred stock having been passed by the Legislature last Winter to meet the necessities of the Santa Fé reorganization.

At 3 o'clock this morning a special train arrived in Topeka from Chicago, with President E. P. Ripley, First Vice President W. B. Robinson, Third Vice President Paul Morton, General Solicitor E. D. Kenn, George R. Peck, Receivers Aldace F. Walker and John J. McCook, Edward King, Frederick, and Wheeler H. Peckham, general counsel for the Union Trust Company of New-York. Charles C. Beaman and Victor Morawetz of the reorganization company, and a number of others, including the Directors of the reorganization company. Judge Caldwell arrived here at 10:30 o'clock A. M. to confirm the sale.

The sale to-day includes the stocks and bonds of the following companies: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé proper, from Atchison to the Colorado line; Southern Kansas, Chicago, Santa Fé and California; Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fé and Chicago; Chicago, Kansas and Western; New-Mexico and Southern Pacific; Pueblo and Arkansas Valley; Denver and Santa Fé; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé; Kansas City, Pittsburg and Western; the Marion and McPherson Branch, together with numerous branches of the line in Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois. The sale also includes several million dollars of the general mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road and all the stocks of the above-named companies, as well as the stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco, Atlantic and Pacific, and the Colorado Midland, together with the original mortgage bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad.

The physical property, including the track, its appurtenances, rolling stock, and material, also the stocks and bonds of the old Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé between the City of Atchison and the Colorado State line in Kansas, will be sold. The portion of the line between those points is really the only part of the railroad which was also sold. The sale of the system proper, in Kansas, is made to close out the old company of all its right, title, and interest in the property.

The charter for the new company will be filed at once, with the Secretary of State, and on Thursday morning the new Board of Directors will meet and the reorganization already agreed upon by the Reorganization Committee.

The Board of Directors of the new Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company is composed as follows: Edward P. Ripley, Aldace F. Walker, Edward J. Berwind, Benjamin P. Cheney, H. Rieman Duval, Thomas P. Fowler, Edward S. Gibbs, Charles S. Gleed, George G. Haven, R. Somers Hayes, Cyrus K. Holliday, Victor Morawetz, George A. Nickerson, Thomas A. Osborn, William Rotch.

Aldace F. Walker is Chairman of the board, and E. P. Ripley is the President. Following is the Finance Committee: Aldace F. Walker, E. P. Ripley, Benjamin P. Cheney, George G. Haven, R. Somers Hayes, Victor Morawetz, and William Rotch.

Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company of New-York, was asked to take the chairmanship of the board, but he declined on account of pressure of other business.

FEARS OF RATE CUTTING.

Freight Rates in the West Said to be Unstable—Situation Serious.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Freight rates to the East are in a very unstable condition, but no open violation of the obligation so solemnly assured by the Presidents at the recent meeting held in New-York has yet occurred. That a very uneasy feeling prevails is not denied by the officials, and it is admitted that if some decisive action is not taken soon the rupture will come and the action of the joint committee, regarded as the most binding and strongest compact ever made for the preservation of railroad rates, will be set at naught. All day it was expected that some line would openly announce a cut rate on grain and provisions to offset the low tariffs which were undoubtedly being put in by the strong lines.

There was a meeting of the Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association, but Chairman Woffindin did not deem it advisable to broach the matter to those present. Mr. Woffindin does not think the situation so bad as it has been represented to be, but he admits it is serious. He attributes last week's big increase in shipments to the fact that the preceding week was a holiday week, and not to cutting of rates by interested lines. As compared with the week before the Thanksgiving holidays, last week's shipments of flour, grain, and provisions show a small decrease instead of an increase.

As announced some time ago, the new Western Line Passenger Association is by no means so secure as could be hoped. Notice was given to-day by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific that it would meet certain rates made by Eastern lines. This action is entirely irregular, and may precipitate a dissolution of the association. Chairman B. D. Caldwell has ruled that party rates cannot apply to children. Children must pay one-half the regular rate.

It is charged that the Michigan Central yesterday cut grain rates to the Eastern coast 3 cents. Last week a cut of 2 cents was made, so that within two weeks the cut aggregates 5 cents per hundred. Rumor had it, too, that cuts of from 10 to 15 cents had been made in provision rates. Furthermore, there are rumors that some of the roads claim to have contracts for carrying provisions at the cut rates of the last few weeks, which run, some of them, as late as Jan. 14.

BROOKLYN TROLLEYS.

Mayor Schieren Takes Up the Question of Speed and Fenders.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday summoned to his office President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to explain the reason for the many complaints that his cars were run at excessive speed. The Mayor also asked President Rossiter why he did not more promptly equip all of his cars with fenders.

President Rossiter said that his company had already equipped 186 cars with fenders made by the company and would have every car equipped in six months. As for the alleged fast running, Mr. Rossiter assured the Mayor that the time tables did not require it and that the motormen had received strict orders not to run too fast.

"Well, I suppose we will have to wait six months for those fenders," remarked the Mayor, with a sigh.

"I suppose you will. That won't belong," said Mr. Rossiter.

"You have been very profuse in promises."

"Well, have we not fulfilled them?"

"You have been very slow about it, very slow," said the Mayor.

President Rossiter asserted that his company had spent $500,000 for betterments since last Summer.

Northern Pacific Decisions.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 10.—Judge Jenkins to-day handed down a decision denying to the Wisconsin Central Company the right to use the supplies and materials acquired by it from the Northern Pacific when the latter threw up its lease of the Chicago terminals as an offset to a claim against the Northern Pacific for unpaid debt.

Judge Jenkins also made an order that A. Lawrence Hopkins as receiver of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad be granted permission to intervene in the Northern Pacific receivership and answer the petition filed Nov. 8, 1894, relating to the Central's claim. The answer must be filed by Dec. 14.

Long Island Traction Suit.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 10.—The arguments in the case of the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company against the Long Island Traction Company and others was continued to-day. They were commenced in the United States Court yesterday, and a large number of interested attorneys and other parties were present. The suit comes up in the shape of a petition from Mrs. Emma O'Connor, a stockholder in one of the traction companies, asking the court to intervene in the sale of the bonds of the company, which were to be sold this week. Julian T. Davies spoke for the defendants this morning, and he was followed by J. J. Cook of Richmond. The sale of bonds was stayed by Judge Goff several days ago, until next Thursday, in order to allow time for hearing the application of the plaintiffs.

New Brooklyn Traction Company.

Inquiry yesterday in Brooklyn tended to confirm the story current among surface railroad officials to the effect that the Brooklyn Bridge, Prospect Park and Eastern Railroad Company was merely another name for the organization of capitalists who have recently bought the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. The new company has filed application with the State Railroad Commissioners for franchises to build and operate an electric surface road on all of the streets named in the recent application of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, of which P. H. Flynn is the head.

Norfolk and Western Figures.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The report of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company (including leased lines) for October, 1895, shows gross earnings of $971,595.35, and expenses (including taxes) of $764,422.25, thus leaving the net earnings for the month $207,173.11. For the corresponding month of 1894, the net earnings were $260,139.96. For the ten months of the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31, 1895, the net earnings were $1,798,948.58. For the corresponding period of 1894 the net earnings were $2,216,709.31.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Representative Reed Green of Cairo, and ex-Representative Thomas Merritt, were in Springfield, Ill., yesterday in consultation with Attorney General Moloney in relation to the alleged bridge and ferry combine in St. Louis. It is charged that the two bridge companies and the Wiggins Ferry Company are in pool, and that they make a regular division of profits. The attorneys are making an investigation with a view to ascertaining whether or not the combine can be proceeded against under the Illinois law.

—Articles of incorporation have been issued to the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railroad Company. The capital stock of the new company is $92,500, and the Directors are Charles E. Kimball of Summit, N. J., and Matthew F. McLanahan and George D. Mumford of New-York City.

—United States Circuit Judge McKenna in San Francisco, decided yesterday that the United States Government had a right to intervene in the suit instituted by the Southern Pacific Company to prevent the State Railroad Commission from reducing freight rates.

—E. J. Earling, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, has been appointed Second Vice President. The office of Third Vice President, which was held by E. P. Ripley, (now President of the Atchison,) has been abolished.

—The Port Jervis Electric Street Railway Company has been incorporated with a capital of $70,000 to build and operate by electricity a street railroad seven miles long. The Hon. Lafe Pence is one of the Directors.

—Melville E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Big Four Road, is expected to arrive in New-York to-day from the West. He will attend the meeting of Presidents to-morrow.

—Eugene Delano, of the banking firm of Brown Bros. & Co., was yesterday elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to succeed John R. Fell, deceased.

—The car movement of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad for the first week in December shows an increase of 800 cars, or 15 per cent. more than for the corresponding period of last year.

—C. M. Hays, who is to succeed L. J. Seargeant as General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, will go to Montreal within a few days to be inducted into the duties of his new office.

—A dispatch from Montreal yesterday, says that Sir William Van Horne pronounces the report of his prospective retirement from the Canadian Pacific Presidency mere idle rumor.

—Friends of Senator Calvin S. Brice in this city are exceedingly skeptical regarding the story that he is actively interested in a scheme to build 200 miles of railroad in China.

—It is reported that the Savannah and Western Company will receive 90 per cent. for its share of Georgia Central consolidated fives, which is equivalent to $495 per bond.

—The Des Moines and Kansas City Road, extending from Des Moines, Iowa, to Kanesville, Mo., has been acquired by the Keokuk and Western Railway Company.

—J. P. Youse, formerly General Freight Agent of the Ohio Southern, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railway.

—A mortgage of $1,824,000 against the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western Railroad has been filed, with the Central Trust Company as trustee.

—The new joint freight station of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio Roads in Louisville will be ready for use on Jan. 1.

—Trunk line General Passenger Agents met yesterday, but discussed no measures of important public interest.

—John W. Doane, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific, reached here from the West yesterday.

—Charles F. Mayer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was in New-York yesterday.

—Railroad Commissioner Samuel Beardsley is in this city.

Bequest to Seton Hospital.

The will of Mary E. Burke was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. It gives $500 to the Seton Hospital for Consumptives, at Spuyten Duyvil, for the endowment of a bed, and $4,000 to the Church of St. Mary of the Assumption, at Port Richmond, S. I., for the erection of an altar.

The estate is valued at $18,000.

Money for Missionary Work.

DEDHAM, Mass., Dec. 10.—The will of Mrs. Eliza Howe, late of South Weymouth, probated to-day, contains these bequests: American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $1,000; American Home Missionary Society of New-York City, $2,000.

LABOR MEN ALL SHIVERED

Proceedings of the Second Day of the Federation Convention.

HOURS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES

A Resolution in Favor of Free Silver Presented—Contests Over Admission of Delegates to the Session.

No business which came up before the fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, at its second day's session, yesterday, attracted more attention or caused more discussion than did the question of the heating of Madison Square Garden Assembly Rooms, where the meeting was held. The labor men shivered most of the morning. Complaints were received from all sides, and finally Samuel Gompers, Chairman of the committee which hired the hall, promised to attend to the matter.

Secretary McCraith read the report of the Executive Council. It outlined the actions of the council since the convention at Cleveland in 1894 and announced that the resolutions adopted by that convention had been forwarded to the proper parties. The report announced that troubles between proprietors and unions had been successfully settled in many cases.

A number of resolutions were read and referred to their proper committees, and then Miss Florence Fairview was introduced. She read a poem denouncing the oppression of labor, and declared that she wanted to see the workingmen of the country so thoroughly organized that at a given signal every needle, every wheel, every plane, every implement of labor, could become idle until the working classes obtained what they demanded.

Among the resolutions offered yesterday morning was one by E. H. Diehl of the Pattern Makers' National League of North America, in reference to the eight-hour law. It is as follows:

Whereas, At the present time there are laws governing the employment of laborers and mechanics on Government work, to be not more than eight hours per day, and

Whereas, It is positively known that the Government officials, i. e., Treasury Department, do not enforce said laws, but, on the contrary, openly and flagrantly violate them, and in addition to such violation do tend to prevent the endeavors of the various trades and labor organizations throughout the country to secure the short work day; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor are hereby directed to prefer charges under General Order No. 398 of Navy Department, issue Aug. 6, 1892, to the President of the United States against the Secretary of the Treasury, who, being cognizant of such violation, had failed to have said law covering the eight-hour work day properly complied with.

At the opening of the afternoon session F. A. Kennedy of Omaha offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we favor the immediate, free, and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.

A resolution having for its object the indorsement by the federation of the effort of the International Union of Horseshoers to secure a nine-hour work day was approved.

The Auditing Committee made a satisfactory report, and the Committee on Credentials presented a report which contained no important change in the list of delegates. There was one exception, however, in the case of Mr. Ferris, who appeared for the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

He had been objected to on the ground that he represented another organization antagonistic to the International Iron Molders' Union, and the objection was held good by the Committee on Credentials. The antagonistic organization, which existed in the city of Springfield, Ill., is now out of existence, the committee's report admitted. There was much discussion of this matter, during which it was brought out that Mr. Ferris was in the employ of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and was an honorary member of the organization which had sent him to the convention. It was contended against him that he was not an active member, paid no dues, and represented nobody but himself. The convention voted to reject Mr. Ferris as a delegate.

A similar contest occurred in the case of Delegate Lynch of the International Association of Metal Polishers. He was finally granted a seat, and the convention then adjourned until 9:30 A. M. to-day.

T. A. COWIE'S NAME TO BE RE-ENROLLED

The ex-Alderman Insists on His Rights as a Republican.

Ex-Alderman James A. Cowie, who says that he has been a Republican for thirty-five years, had his name stricken off the rolls of the regular Republican organization on Nov. 26. He obtained an order in the Supreme Court several days ago, returnable yesterday, citing the Republican organization of the County of New-York, George R. Bidwell, Edward Lauterbach, and Charles Rogers to appear and answer why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling them to restore his name to the rolls.

In his petition Cowie says that he resides at 140 Ninth Avenue, and that for thirty-five years he has been a member of the regular Republican organization. He was enrolled on Nov. 23, pursuant to the rules, at 319 West Eighteenth Street. Later, he was informed by John Bolan that his name was stricken off the roll on Nov. 26, in violation of his rights and privileges.

Mr. Lauterbach and Secretary Bidwell, as well as the petitioner, were in court yesterday when the motion was called. The former was there to argue the case, but Cowie represented to him that he had received no notice of the intended striking off, and Mr. Lauterbach said that he had no proof of service of a notice, and that he would allow no man's name to be stricken off the rolls until he had had a hearing.

So, before the motion came up for hearing, Mr. Lauterbach assured Mr. Cowie that his name should be at once restored to the rolls, and the motion for a mandamus was withdrawn.

The case of Frank J. Drummond, the Platt leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District, who was accused by Harry P. Lockwood of violating the primary election law by failing to place his name on the enrolled list on Oct. 23, thereby disfranchising him, came up yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court.

Otto Irving Wise, who appeared for Drummond, said that Lockwood was duly enrolled and was entitled to vote at the primary last night.

Lockwood thereupon requested that he be allowed to withdraw his complaint. Magistrate Mott acceded to his request, and discharged Drummond.

GAVE POISON TO A FAMILY

A Young Colored Girl Tries to Destroy People with Whom She Lives.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—Mattie Cowaltley, a colored girl, twelve years old, attempted to poison the family with which she has been making her home, this morning by placing poison in the coffee. Elias Robinson, Edward Teetus, and Mrs. Miranda Teetus, all colored, drank of the coffee, and were immediately seized with cramps.

Edward Teetus partook freely of the poisoned liquid, and it was several hours before he was out of danger. The girl denied her guilt at first, but later admitted that she had tried to kill Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Teetus because they scolded her. Mrs. Teetus slapped her this morning because she was slow in getting up, and, while the woman was gone to the grocery store, the girl slipped to the woodhouse, procured a box of poison, and dosed the coffee with enough to kill five persons. She was taken to the police station.

The girl's mother is dead, and her father lives in Dayton, Ohio.

To Hear the Brooklyn Pupils.

The Glee Club of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, under the leadership of William Howell Edwards and the High School orchestra, led by Henry E. Hard, will illustrate the aims and influence of music in institutions of a high school grade, Saturday morning, Dec. 14, at 10:30 o'clock, in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College.

Charles Stuart Phillips, the tenor of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, and instructor of music in the Pratt Institute; Miss Mary Hobson, pianist, Pratt Institute, and others will present illustrative selections. These meetings and discussions, under the auspices of the School Masters' Association of New-York, are open to the public.

NEW-YORK'S POLICE BICYLISTS

Nucleus of Wheeling Squad Formed—Disciplinary Action—The Arrests of Women—A Boon to the Nervous.

The Police Commissioners yesterday detailed four policemen to form the nucleus of a bicycle squad. They will be supplied with bicycles in a few days.

Chief Conlin is investigating the arrest of the girl Schauer, who was committed by Magistrate Mott and discharged by Justice Andrews, and also arrests of women in the Eleventh Precinct, with a view to changing the system of apprehending loiterers.

The memory of the police in regard to the section of the Sanitary Code which prohibits the transportation through the streets of unpadded rails, beams, &c., which are nuisances because of the jarring din they create, has been jogged, and invalids and people with weak nerves may have cause for rejoicing.

The reputation of the Police Department of this city has not, apparently, suffered in Florida, as the Mayor of Jacksonville has asked for the services of a detective for four months. Acting Chief Detective O'Brien will probably recommend a retired member of the bureau.

To make assurance sure, the Police Commissioners yesterday again dismissed, on pending charges, R. S. Heaney and James P. Ryan, who ceased to be patrolmen two weeks ago, and took the same action in regard to ex-Doorman J. R. Brogan. The charges made against Acting Capt. Groo of the Tenth Precinct by the Parkhurst society were dismissed.

Capt. Donald Grant of the Seventh Precinct has made application for promotion and will go before Chief for a certificate of conduct and efficiency.

The trial of Roundsman John W. Goodwin of the Thirtieth Precinct for intoxication was begun yesterday. But a few months ago he was reinstated by the courts, he having been dismissed on a charge of intemperance, and he received several thousand dollars as back pay.

THE PLAZA TO BE THE SITE

PLACE FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

Federation of Fine Arts and Mr. Goff Wanted Another Location for the National Memorial.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Commission at a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday decided not to reconsider its previous action in locating the proposed memorial in the Plaza, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and so this site stands as the one selected despite the opposition of the council of the Federation of Fine Arts.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis and President Cruger of the Park Department favored the Plaza site, and Recorder Goff opposed it and asked to have his opposition entered upon the minutes as follows:

"I beg leave to ask for permission of the board to be recorded as voting against the selection of the Fifty-ninth Street Plaza for the erection of the monument or arch and to record my vote in favor of the selection of the site at Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive, as recommended by the council of the Federation of Fine Arts."

The members of the commission who were present at yesterday's meeting were the Mayor, Commissioner Collis, Recorder Goff, Col. Cruger, and Chairman Philip S. Biglin, Chairman of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Perry Belmont, Russell Sturgis, George B. Post, Thomas Hastings, and Walter Cook represented the council of the Federation of Fine Arts. The Upper East Side Association was represented by President E. W. Bloomingdale, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, James E. Ware, Montagu Leslie, Mortimer C. Addoms, H. S. Squires, and Samuel D. French.

Chairman Biglin of the Memorial Committee handed in the report of the Federation of Fine Arts, which urged the Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive site. It stated that to place the two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar monument on the Plaza would be to dwarf it by the tall buildings.

E. W. Bloomingdale said that the Upper East Side Association was convinced that the Plaza was the most appropriate place for the monument, the people would see it there. The west side had Gen. Grant's tomb, the Columbus Statue, and the Museum of Natural History. The east side, he said, ought to have something.

James E. Ware of 1,285 Madison Avenue presented a drawing showing how the monument could be placed on the Plaza.

Col. Cruger said that he had examined the various sites and he believed that the great National monument would be most imposing on the Plaza. The difficulty about the site for buildings could be overcome, he said, by placing the monument about opposite Sixtieth Street.

Commissioner Collis said, in favoring the Plaza site, that the monument should be in the center of population, as the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, London. He said that as a soldier he favored the Plaza.

Recorder Goff thought that our municipalities were too utilitarian in such matters. He said that he could conceive of no more beautiful site than that suggested by the artists on Riverside Drive.

"This monument," he said, "is to be something that people will regard as a National feature for all time, and it ought to have the grandest site that we can find for it."

A former Mayor, he said, had located the site of Grant's tomb, and the city owed him a debt of gratitude for it.

Controller Fitch preferred the Plaza site. Chairman Biglin read a report showing that on Oct. 11 last the commission had voted to accept the Plaza site. Recorder Goff moved to reconsider this action of Oct. 11, but he was in minority on the vote of 1 to 5, and this leaves the site as it was selected.

THE PAST YEAR IN EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Every Department of Work Shows an Increase over 1894.

Whittaker's Almanac of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America has just been issued for 1896, and shows the condition and progress of that body during the past year. According to the official figures, there are, in the United States, 58 dioceses and 18 missionary districts, and 7 missionary jurisdictions in foreign lands. The clergy numbers 79 Bishops and 8,603 priest and deacons. The parishes and missions number 6,118, with a total of 622,194 communicants. Within the year there were 193 ordinations of deacons and 181 ordinations of priests, 64,752 baptisms, 45,796 confirmations, 17,257 marriages, and 32,877 burials. The Sunday school teachers number 45,635, and the pupils 422,984. The grand total of contributions for all purposes was $13,507,420.70, in each particular, the figures for 1895 show an increase over the figures for 1894, as follows: Clergy, 110; parishes and missions, 81; communicants, 26,163; ordinations, 3; baptisms, 2,937; confirmations, 2,085; marriages, 1,079; burials, 1,820; Sunday school teachers, 174; Sunday school pupils, 5,392; contributions, $1,226,303.20.

The following dioceses and missionary jurisdictions were created the past year by the late General Convention, at Minneapolis: Dioceses of Northern Michigan, Northern Texas, Washington, (D. C.,) and Southern California, and the Missionary Jurisdictions of Asheville, (N. C.,) Duluth, (Minn.,) and Alaska.

There were 80 deaths among the clergy in 1895, including 4 Bishops, and 10 depositions from the ministry. A tabulated list of the institutions under the auspices of the Church shows that there are 20 theological seminaries and divinity schools, 8 universities and colleges, 54 schools for boys and 71 schools for girls, and more than 200 hospitals, homes, orphanages, &c., benevolent in their character. The religious orders in the Church number 29, 24 of which are sisterhoods or communities for women.

Case Against Pawnbroker Dismissed.

The Mayor yesterday afternoon dismissed the charges made by Agent Dennett of the Parkhurst Society against Pawnbroker Henry Black of 329 Third Avenue.

Black was charged with having collected usurious rates of interest on loans. The charges were heard at length on Monday, but the matter was laid over until Black produced his books. The books failed to substantiate Agent Dennett's charges, so the matter was dismissed.

Peekskill Lock-up Unretentive.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 10.—William Baxter, who is accused of having stolen $23 from Peter Dolan, a fellow-prisoner, escaped to-day. He was originally locked up for disorderly conduct. Dolan's money was found secreted in Baxter's clothing.

When the Chief went to the lock-up to-day to get Baxter to take him to White Plains he found that the prisoner had escaped by forcing the door open.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of a Corner on Madison Avenue—North New-York Property at Auction—The List for To-day.

Messrs. William A. White & Son have sold for Frederick Gerken to the Andrew Gilsey estate, at $115,000, the four-story brick and stone building at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, 30 by 60. The building is occupied by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, bachelor apartments, and café.

Mr. William Preuss, Jr., has sold the plot of five lots at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Julia Street at about $20,000.

Messrs. A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for the Arvernam Company the plot of lots on Meredith Avenue extending south about 500 feet to the ocean, including an ocean frontage of 132 feet, to I. Mossbacher of this city. They have also sold, for the same company, to Richard H. Stearns the block bounded by Gaston and Ocean Avenues and the Boulevard, in Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold, by executrix's order, to P. J. Walsh, at $4,400, the lot 25 by 100.5 on the south side of Sixty-eighth Street, 225 feet east of West End Avenue. He also sold to William E. Cregier, at $21,350, the four-story brick building, with store, 254 Third Avenue, west side, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, 23 by 75.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, at $6,000, to E. S. Levi and H. Loewenthal, the plot, 46.47 by 100 by 36.21 by 87.68, on the east side of Third Avenue, 233.01 feet south of Franklin Avenue. To Minnie Kuchler he sold, by executor's order, at $10,500, an undivided one-half interest in the five-story brownstone flat 14 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 137 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 27 by 100.11. Under foreclosure, Mr. Wells sold to the plaintiff, William J. Fields, at $8,325, the frame dwelling and stable, with lot, 50 by 112.4½, on the south side of West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. In partition, Mr. Wells sold to Charles Brox, at $9,000, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 265 Alexander Avenue, west side, 66.8 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 75; to Stark & Selig, at $5,100, the two-story frame dwelling 500 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 181.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 16.8 by 100; to P. H. Duffy, at $5,050, the similar dwelling, 598 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and to J. H. McGurk, at $5,000, the similar property at 600 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

Mr. Thomas C. Smith sold, in partition, to Thomas G. Hayes, at $21,100, the five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements at 230 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 345.7 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.10 by 98.9; and, to the same, at $22,000, the four-story front and rear brick tenements 142 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 475 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold under foreclosure, at $45,000, to Gordon Norrie, a party in interest, the two five-story brownstone flats at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.11 by 120 by 100.11 by 20 by 75 by 100.

Mr. H. W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co. sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, William Mackenzie, at $12,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 535 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 383 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 99.11.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. Harnett sold to Walter G. Hennessy, at $11,200, a plot 50 by 150 feet on the east side of the King's Bridge Road, connecting with a plot on Naegle Avenue, 100 by 178.10 by 130.5½ by 262.7. It was subsequently explained that the sale was among partners.

Frank L. Fisher & Co. have sold for Mary F. Peckham the three-story and basement house 258 West Eighty-eighth Street.

The sales at auction, to take place to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 419 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 237.11 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $640; on prior mortgage, $6,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter L. Halpin, referee, 211 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 206 feet east of Third Avenue, 29 by 103.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $39,197.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, referee, plot on Fort Washington Ridge Road, 215 feet north of the southern boundary of Lucius Chittenden's land, 274 by 276.79 by 98.17 by 403. Due on judgment, $15,000.

By P. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, referee, 151 West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 357 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,170.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of George W. Samson to lot, 25 by 99.11, on north side of West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, with two-story frame dwelling.

By R. Kennelly, auction sales, viz.: 212 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 102.2, four-story brownstone flat; also 340 East Eightieth Street, 25 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling; also 494 Hudson Street, east side, 16.6 feet south of Christopher Street, 21.6 by 84.2 by 21.9 by 87.10, three-story and attic brick, with store.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, auction sale, three parcels, viz.: 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 114.10, three-story frame and brick dwelling; also 457 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 81.5½ feet west of Avenue A, 16 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling; also 326 East Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 218.9 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.9 by 100 by 18.9 by 97, two-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, by Samuel H. Rickard, of 1149 Tinton Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable and workshop; cost, $250.

Fulton Street, west side, 125 feet north of Twenty-second Avenue, Wakefield, by George W. and Margaret Blank of Wakefield, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable; cost, $150.

Boston Post Road, or Avenue, 94 feet north of Tremont Avenue, by John A. Woolfe and wife of Seventy-third Street and Belwood Avenue, for a one-story frame stable; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 100.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, by George S. Drew of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for a four-story brick flat; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 80 feet west of Franklyn Avenue, by P. Gormley of 356 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

West Street, southeast corner Vestry Street, by John Kehoe of 335 East Fifteenth Street, for a seven-story brick warehouse; cost, $125,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 160 feet west of Walton Street, by Catherine Holderman, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Van Buren Street, north side, 212.6 feet east of Morris Park Avenue, by E. Bergen of 2,087 Boston Road, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Vyse Street, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, by Henry H. Weithardt of 1,440 Bryant Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 445 feet west of Fifth Avenue, by John Kehoe of 335 East Fifteenth Street, for two five-story brick flats; cost, $52,000.

No. 514 Fifth Avenue, by David H. King, Jr., of 4 West Forty-third Street, for an eight-story brick hotel; cost, $150,000.

No. 381 Bowery, by Bruns & Son, Hans Dietzmann, lessee, alterations to a two-story and attic brick dwelling and store; cost, $25.

No. 313 East Twenty-second Street, by Rosalie P. Mendes and J. F. Lyons, alterations to a six-story brick factory; cost, $600.

No. 440 West Twentieth Street, by Seth H. Bevins of 440 West Twentieth Street, alterations to a four-story brick flat; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 502 and 504 East Seventy-fourth Street, by Anna A. Radley of 1,125 Madison Avenue, alterations to a five-story and basement brick factory; cost, $1,000.

Park Row, northeast corner of Frankfort Street, by Joseph Pulitzer of 10 East Fifty-fifth Street, alterations to a twelve-story brick and steel office building and workshop; cost, $2,000.

Tenth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street, by John McCauley of 341 West Twenty-eighth Street, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $3,000.

No. 52 West Nineteenth Street, by John Stewart of 247 West Thirty-fourth Street, alterations to a four-story brick store; cost, $1,000.

No. 305 Third Avenue, by Christina Just of 500 Madison Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick flat and store; cost, $500.

No. 1,790 Broadway, by Mrs. Fitzgerald of London, England, alterations to a two-story brick store and office; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

186TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Manhattan Av, 129x100.11; Joseph Liebmann, Henry and

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent. For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlim

DYNAMITE TALE DOUBTED

Police and Experts Incredulous About Vosburg's Revelation.

A "GOLD BRICK" FOR COL. FELLOWS

Testimony at Sheriff Tamsen's Trial --Gen. Tracy Invariably Overruled — Characteristics of "Old Bill."

"Old Bill" Vosburg, who has been called "the Father of Modern Criminals," is to be a witness to-day for the prosecution in the trial of Sheriff Tamsen, who is charged with negligence in connection with the escape of the Post Office robbers, Killoran, Russell, and Allen.

Under Gen. Tracy's cross-examination of the old-time thief more light may be then thown on the true inwardness of the fine story told by Vosburg on Monday as to a plan to blow up Ludlow Street Jail with dynamite.

Nothing new as to this deep and heroic plot developed yesterday. The police investigated the affair, and after a careful examination Acting Inspector Cortright gave it as his opinion that the alleged plot was a huge fabrication.

Warden Roe of the jail voiced the general opinion when he said:

"I think that the whole thing is a trick arranged to assure for Vosburg a light sentence, or if possible to secure for him complete immunity when he comes up for sentence on the charge for which he is now in the Tombs. I don't believe there ever was a plot to blow up the jail, and that the wall was 'salted' by Vosburg's friends in order to carry out his story of dynamite.

"Vosburg is celebrated as a shrewd, scheming old fellow, and men who know him best say that it would be characteristic of him to get up a wonderful tale that would enable him to pose as the savior of life and property.

"Among his fellows Vosburg is known as a dyed-in-the-wool malefactor, and he does not hold this title for nothing.

"For years it has been rumored that he was one of ex-Superintendent Byrnes's stool pigeons, an impression that was very much strengthened by the evident immunity from police annoyance he enjoyed.

"No other man of his reputation and known criminal habits would have been permitted the complete freedom that Vosburg enjoyed unless he stood extremely well with the police. As it was he was such a familiar figure on the streets that even the urchins knew him in the neighborhood he most frequented.

"To save himself from punishment there is nothing that the old fellow would not do, the persons who know him best say, and if he thought it necessary to plant dynamite in the wall of Ludlow Street Jail, and induce it planted there, he would see that it was done."

There is still much doubt whether or not the yellow stuff found between two of the bricks in the jailyard wall does or does not contain nitroglycerine, the active explosive ingredient of dynamite. A sample was analyzed yesterday by Chemist Martin of the Health Department, and he gave it as his opinion that it contained some nitroglycerine, though in very small proportion. A final and conclusive test will be made today at the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department.

A private analysis made showed that there were traces of nitroglycerine, but not in explodible quantities, in the yellow wood pulp, or sawdust. Acting Inspector Cortright was so firmly convinced of the harmlessness of the stuff that he threw a small handful of it in the burning grate of his room at Police Headquarters. The "dynamite" remained perfectly lifeless in the flames. It neither burned nor exploded. As the acting Inspector said:

"You could cause much more disturbance by expectorating in this fire."

Acting Captain Kirchner of the Eleventh Precinct, in whose command the jail lies, went carefully over the surface of the wall in the neighborhood where the "dynamite" is supposed to be buried.

With a chisel and hammer he removed one of the bricks that lay beside the crevice where the wood pulp was found. He observed that the mortar between two of the bricks had been dug out to a depth of perhaps eight inches, and the hole thus made was completely filled with the wood pulp. The Acting Inspector removed all he could of it, and took it to Police Headquarters. It was sent to the chemist of the Health Board, who will make further experiments with it to-day.

The masonry of the wall Acting Captain Kirchner found to be solid, a hammer test having been made on both sides. Warden Roe assisted at this test, and he had passed the matter over entirely to the police.

"I don't believe in the whole thing," said the Warden, "though I did keep the prisoners inside the jail to-day at the usual exercise hour. I did this because I thought it my duty to take no risks, for if there really had been dynamite there, and any one had been hurt by an explosion, I would have been held responsible."

District Attorney Fellows and his assistants also say they have nothing more to do with the case. Col. Fellows himself seems rather inclined to credit Vosburg's story, a fact that caused one of the lawyers about the Criminal Court Building to say:

"Old Bill used to sell green goods to farmers. He seems to be equally good at selling gold bricks to District Attorneys."

Col. Fellows was with Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Battle nearly all day conducting the case of the people in the trial of Sheriff Tamsen. Mr. Weeks did most of the active work of examining the witnesses.

Mr. Weeks opened the proceedings of the day by saying that he desired to offer proof that "the building known as the Ludlow Street Jail was on July 4 last the common city and county jail."

There was a long argument on this point, covering the same ground gone over when the demurrer to the indictment against him was interposed by the Sheriff last Summer.

Gen. Tracy and Justice-elect MacLean, the Sheriff's counsel, contended that the building was not a "county jail" in the usual sense, but that it was merely a place for the confinement of prisoners in civil proceedings. Hence, they asserted, the Post Office robbers should never have been committed to the institution, Sheriff Tamsen being under absolutely no legal responsibility for their safekeeping.

Judge Allison overruled the defense, and an exception was taken in the event of conviction and the necessity of appealing.

The entire morning session was consumed in settling this point.

Reeves E. Selmos was the first witness called after recess. He testified that he was the deputy clerk of the Board of Supervisors in 1881 and 1882, and that the money to construct the Ludlow Street Jail had been paid out by the Controller on the order of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Weeks then resumed his work of examining witnesses and called William Holmes, who told how he had secured a pass at the United States Marshal's office, and then in company with William Vosburg visited the three prisoners. Later he visited the jail again, and was admitted without a pass. He had a talk with Russell in a room where there was no attendant. He was not searched.

To all this Gen. Tracy objected, on the ground that the defendant had not been advised of it, but was overruled.

Later, on June 1, witness said he again visited Russell, and was admitted to the jail, the guard asking for no pass. He talked with Russell in the yard upon this occasion. The guard did not remain with them.

On cross-examination the witness said that he got the pass through Post Office Inspector Jacobs, and that he went there with the knowledge of both Jacobs and the United States Marshal. He denied that he went there at Jacobs's instance, or that he had ever acted in the capacity of informer for the Inspector, nor had he betrayed a man named Treadwell, confined in the Ludlow Street Jail, to Jacobs.

Holmes denied when asked by Gen. Tracy that he had obtained the pass for Vosburg. He admitted that he permitted Vosburg to use it, while he remained outside. The witness could not recall whether the man at the door wore a mustache or not. He did remember that he was a stout man. The People then conceded that the man on the door was McCabe.

Holmes said he had known Russell several years, but did not know he was a burglar. At this point it came out that the witness kept a saloon at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Third Avenue. Vosburg was a regular patron of the saloon, and came in several times a day, the witness stated.

Q. (By Gen. Tracy)—You knew him to be a criminal? A.—An ex-criminal.

Q.—You knew a sketch of his life was in Byrne's book? A.—I don't read that book.

Holmes added that he had offered to go on Russell's bond at the request of his family, Vosburg being his father-in-law. It was to see about this that he went to the jail. Russell, he explained, sent for him.

Col. Fellows then asked the witness if he gave the prisoner Russell anything. Gen. Tracy objected, but was again overruled. Holms replied that he gave Russell what change he had in his pocket. When asked the sum, he replied $15 or $20. On the second visit he gave him again a similar amount. He did not give him altogether more than $30.

John Brown, formerly a keeper in the Ludlow Street Jail, said he was on day duty. On the night of June 1 he told of the prisoners coming into the jail and the changed appearance of the men the following morning. Russell's nose had been bruised and his mustache taken off in spots. It had all been done in the cell. Witness saw no change in Killoran's appearance. On the night of the 3d of July he saw the three men, and again reached the jail on the morning of the 4th. Russell, Allen, and Killoran were then in the reception room.

Brown said he then went to the office, on the second floor, to put on his uniform, and then heard a cry. He waited a moment, and then some one cried to him: "Come down, come down! They're gone!"

Brown came down and Keeper Schneer ran to him and cried again:

"They are gone!"

In answer to Mr. Weeks as to what the keepers were doing, the witness stated that the men were running around.

Gen. Tracy did not like the question, saying that he objected to anything that those keepers did or failed to do after the escape of the men being told the jury. The Judge, however, thought differently, and permitted the answer as given.

"Did you ever see the prisoners playing cards?" inquired Mr. Weeks.

"I object!" shouted Gen. Tracy; "it does not matter if they did."

"I will allow it," said the Court, "as it may tend to show the competency of the management of the jail."

Witness stated that he had seen the Warden and Doorkeeper McCabe playing cards with the prisoners, but never saw any money pass.

Gen. Tracy continued his fire of objections to each question, and they were as promptly overruled. Thus ended the keeper's examination. The defense stated that they did not have any questions to ask, so he was excused.

Keeper Hartnagel was next called. He said he was in the jail as keeper during April, May, June, and July, and that on the night of the 3d of July until 8 A. M. on the 4th the three escaped prisoners were in his charge.

"How many prisoners," asked Mr. Weeks, "did you have charge of; how many civil, and how many Federal?"

"I object," said Gen. Tracy, "to this evidence, unless it is to show there were not enough keepers for the number of prisoners, and then I object, as the number is fixed by law."

Judge Allison said the prisoner might answer it, and he said there were twenty-two Federal and the rest civil prisoners—in all about forty.

"Did you let any one down stairs?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes, the three prisoners and two civil prisoners. I did not know what keepers were down stairs at the time—day or night men."

Witness had also heard the men had shaved off their beards.

In response to Mr. Weeks's question, Hartnagle said he had heard that the three men had attempted to bribe some one in the jail.

Q.—When you let the men down the stairs, did you have any arms of any character? A.—No; nothing except the two clubs in the officer desk. I never heard of or saw any of the officers have a weapon.

Q.—Did you ever see the three men have any whisky or beer in the jail? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever see any one have either beer or whisky? A.—No; not these prisoners. I've seen about three pints in the kitchen on Saturday. I saw one Federal prisoner, Joel Hasson, get some of it.

On cross-examination, Gen. Tracy asked: "Didn't the Warden tell you to keep a sharp eye on those three prisoners?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, did you?"

"I tried to; I thought I did."

The keeper was then excused, and Milton Stipe testified that he was a civil prisoner in the Ludlow Street Jail during July. He paid $15 a week for his board, and the three Post Office thieves sometimes ate with him.

The witness told of the escape on the morning of July 4. He was writing, and heard some one cry: "Throw up your hands!" He looked up and saw Killoran and Allen with pistols in their hands. Allen then broke the glass of the door and unlocked it from the other side. The two then backed out. A moment later Russell came running out and disappeared through the door. A second later Keeper Schoen came up on a run and ran to the window, raised it, and cried for the police. Witness saw no struggle.

Stipe was still on the stand when an adjournment was taken until 10:30 this morning.

THE MONADNOCK ALMOST READY

A Warship That Has Required Twenty-one Years to Finish Her.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The Monadnock is almost ready to go into commission, after twenty-one years.

Her keel was laid at the Mare Island Navy Yard in 1874. Work on her has been suspended for long intervals, but has been pushed rapidly of late. She will require about 150 men and some 16 officers.

The armament of the Monadnock consists of 4 4-inch guns mounted in revolving turrets, like those of the Monterey. In addition she has 2 Gatling guns, 2 rapid-firing six-pounders, and 2 revolving cannon.

A Good Old Joke.

While Mr. Burnard was at a theological seminary, to which he had been sent to be prepared for the priesthood by the late Cardinal Manning, the worthy ecclesiastic suggested that he appeared to have no vocation for the Church. Mr. Burnard modestly acquiesced, adding that though he had a vocation for the stage." "A 'vocation' concerns the spiritual welfare," solemnly remarked the cleric. "You cannot speak of 'going on the stage' as a 'vocation.' You might as well call 'being a cobbler' a 'vocation.'" "Well, yes, Dr. Manning," Mr. Burnand answered, "but if I were a cobbler I should still have the cure of soles."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, fair Wednesday, probably followed by snow Wednesday night, increasing northeasterly winds. VERMONT, fair, followed by snow, easterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, increasing cloudiness, followed by snow in eastern portion, northeasterly winds, becoming dangerous off the coast. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow, increasing easterly winds, dangerous on the coast.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair in the interior, threatening on the coast, northeasterly winds, dangerous off the coast. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair in the interior, probably snow along the coast, northeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, probably followed by showers in extreme northern portion, increasing southerly winds, shifting to westerly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by snow on the Maryland and Virginia coasts, cold northerly winds, followed by warmer weather Wednesday night. GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and NORTH CAROLINA, fair during Wednesday, slightly warmer by Wednesday evening, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local showers, followed by fair weather, northwesterly winds, frosts in northern portions, followed by warmer weather Wednesday night. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds. NEW-MEXICO fair, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northwesterly winds. INDIANA, fair, followed by showers in northern portion, warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, light snows, southerly winds, warmer in southern portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, snow, winds shifting to northerly, colder Wednesday night. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair and warmer Wednesday, with southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, except on the lakes, light snow or rain, southerly winds and warmer. WISCONSIN, snow in eastern portion, fair in western portion, winds shifting to westerly, warmer in southern portion. MISSOURI, generally fair Wednesday, westerly winds and warmer in eastern portion. IOWA, generally fair, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, except local snows in northern portion, northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, northwesterly winds, colder in western portion Wednesday evening. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair weather, northwesterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, northwesterly winds, colder Wednesday night. COLORADO, fair, northerly winds. WYOMING, fair, northwesterly winds. MONTANA, fair, westerly winds, slightly colder Wednesday evening.

Signals are displayed on Lake Superior, except Duluth, on Lake Michigan, except Green Bay and Escanaba sections; at Buffalo, and from Norfolk to Eastport. The barometer has fallen rapidly over the central valley, the upper lake region, and on the Middle and South Atlantic coasts. A storm of great energy is central near Hatteras, and high northeasterly winds are reported from South New-England and the Middle Atlantic coast. The weather continues fair, except in the South Atlantic States and northern portion of the lake region, where rain or snow has prevailed. It is colder in the South Atlantic States and Virginia, and warmer in all other districts. A depression of moderate energy is moving southeastward from Minnesota, and is now central over Duluth. The weather will continue fair from the Gulf coast northward to the Ohio Valley, with warmer southerly winds. The storm central near Hatteras will move northeastward, causing dangerous gales on the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts.

RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS

Commissioners Met Suggestions from the Public.

MUST BE STRICT LIMITS TO HALTS

Aim to Run from City Hall to Manhattan Street in Sixteen Minutes—Importance of Seventy-second Street.

The usual Tuesday meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, which was held yesterday in the Home Life Building, was open to any New-York citizens who might wish to make suggestions about the situation of the stations along the proposed rapid-transit route.

In the expectation that many property owners would desire to be heard on the subject, the Rapid Transit Commissioners were punctual.

Alexander E. Orr occupied the President's chair at the end of the long board table, and seated at the sides were John H. Inman, John Claflin, William Steinway, Seth Low, and the Secretary of the commission, Louis L. Delafield.

Outside the railing which marks the boundary between the Commissioners and the public sat three gentlemen who were present for the purpose of making suggestions regarding the situation of stations in the neighborhoods in which they respectively lived.

"The main purpose of this meeting," announced President Orr, "is to give the public an opportunity to learn where the proposed stations are to be placed, and to make any suggestions that may seem pertinent thereto."

"I had," said Nathan Wise, rising, "invited some people to come here from One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, but it seems they have not kept the appointment."

"Well, Sir?" said President Orr, interrogatively.

"I am here," continued Mr. Wise, "to suggest the advantages of having an express station at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street instead of at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, as now proposed."

"And your reasons, Sir?" inquired Mr. Orr.

"My reasons," pursued Mr. Wise, "are that One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street is the real business centre of that neighborhood and that the bridge shortly to be built over the Harlem River abuts on to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The street is 100 feet wide and is a business street, whereas One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street has neither of these advantages."

Mr. Wise frankly admitted that he owned property in the neighborhood.

"And you think it would affect your property?" asked Mr. Inman.

"I think it would," replied Mr. Wise, "but there are many other people besides myself who want it. We think One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street would make the best station."

That would make ten blocks to the next station at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street," said Mr. Inman.

"The same, Sir, as on the elevated railroad," replied Mr. Wise.

Then followed a general discussion of the suggestion made by Mr. Wise. Seth Low said that if the suggestion were adopted it would be better to make the next station nearer than One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Wise reminded Mr. Low that One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street was the centre of the business and traffic of that neighborhood. Mr. Steinway wanted to know if Mr. Wise had any suggestion to make about a station at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. He replied that this street was also 100 feet wide, but he had no suggestion to make.

The commission said they would consider Mr. Wise's suggestion.

John S. Sutphen, who lives at 160 West Seventy-second Street, was heard next.

"Seventy-second Street is a great centre," he said, "for the surface railroads. It might be well to have an express station there. The cars of the Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Avenues, and the Boulevard, all centre at Seventy-second Street. I am of the opinion that an extra express station there would be advantageous."

"One of our chief objects," said Mr. Orr, "is rapidity of service. Every extra station increases delay."

"I am in favor of a station at Seventy-second Street," remarked Mr. Inman.

"Seventy-second Street," said Mr. Steinway, was dropped as an express station in our route in order to make speed. The express stations must be kept down. Seventy-second Street is a great centre, but it connects with no cross-town traffic through the Park. I think the only question for us to consider is, Shall we add another express station? If we decide to do so, then I am of the opinion that such station should be located at Seventy-second Street."

Mr. Low then gave in accord with these views. "It is getting to be a very great centre about Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard," remarked Mr. Inman.

Mr. Steinway emphasized the fact that there was no cross-town traffic at this point, and avowed that the next stop was Ninety-sixth Street.

"That is a mile and a quarter between the two," he said. "Ought we to add another station, and thereby retard travel by one minute, perhaps by two minutes?"

Mr. Orr considered Seventy-second Street a more important centre than Ninety-sixth Street.

"From City Hall to Manhattan Street in sixteen minutes is our desire," said Mr. Steinway, "and two minutes makes a great difference."

"Supposing," began Mr. Orr, looking at Mr. Sutphen, who yet stood in front of the rail, "supposing you were using this road and some one below you wanted an express station at Sixtieth Street, and by granting it you were detained two minutes?"

"Well," said Mr. Sutphen, "it is a long distance between Sixtieth Street and Ninety-sixth Street. I think Sixtieth Street should have the station."

"Would you vote for Seventy-second Street or for Sixtieth Street?"

"I should vote for Seventy-second Street. It would be more profitable."

"As between Seventy-second Street and Ninety-sixth Street," asked Commissioner Low, "which do you consider the more important?"

"Seventy-second Street," was the reply.

"My own idea," said Mr. Steinway, "was to make a compromise and place the express station at Eighty-sixth Street. That street is 100 feet wide, and has also a cross-connection through the Park. What do you think of that?"

"That is fourteen blocks above Seventy-second Street," replied Mr. Sutphen thoughtfully, "and people would take the elevated road rather than walk fourteen blocks. If I were building the road with my own money I should place the stations where the largest population is."

Benjamin F. Romaine was the last citizen who had suggestions to make. His idea was that Ninety-third Street, which figures proved to have the largest traffic on the west side, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Streets, should certainly have an express station. Mr. Romaine added that he did not wish, however, to disparage Seventy-second Street.

The commission promised to consider all the suggestions made, and then went into executive session.

Following are the locations of local and express stations on the Broadway and Boulevard route as proposed by the commission:

South Ferry, Bowling Green, Wall Street, Cortlandt Street, Barclay Street, Fourteenth Street, Twenty-third Street, Forty-second Street, Sixtieth Street, Ninety-sixth Street, Manhattan Street, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

Express only Franklin Street. Local stations: Chambers Street, Worth Street, Walker Street, Grand Street, Prince Street, Great Jones Street, Clinton Place, (Eighth Street,) Eighteenth Street, Twenty-eighth Street, Thirty-fourth Street, Thirty-eighth Street, Forty-seventh Street, Fifty-third Street, Sixty-fifth Street, Seventy-second Street, Seventy-ninth Street, Eighty-sixth Street, Ninety-first Street, One Hundred and Third Street, One Hundred and Tenth Street, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Fourth Avenue Line. Local and express stations: Forty-second Street, Fiftieth Street, Fifty-ninth Street, Sixty-fifth Street, Seventy-second Street, Seventy-ninth Street, Eighty-sixth Street, Ninety-sixth Street, One Hundred and Sixth Street, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Local stations at Twenty-third Street, Twenty-eighth Street, Thirty-third Street, and Thirty-seventh Street.

The next meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners will be held Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Did Not Want Dickens.

From The Athenaeum.

Charles Dickens in 1849 sent one contribution to Punch. It was "declined with thanks," and forty years later the page of manuscript was sold for £16 at Sotheby's.

LOW PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS

Facts Gathered from the December Returns to the Statistical Division of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The December returns to the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture relate principally to farm prices Dec. 1. The farm price of corn averages 26.7 cents, against 45.6 last year. The average price of wheat is 53.2 cents per bushel, against 49.8 last year; of rye, 43.7 cents, against 50.5; of oats, 20.5 cents, against 32.9; of barley, 35.4 cents, against 44.3; of buckwheat, 39.2 cents, against 56.2 cents last year.

The returns show the average price of hay to be $9.38 per ton, against $8.35 same date last year. The average price of tobacco is returned at 66 cents, against 67 cents last year. The price of potatoes on the farm is reported at 28.8 cents per bushel, against 55.5 cents last year.

The condition of Winter wheat on Dec. 1 averaged, for the country, 81.4 per cent, against 89 last year and 91.5 in 1893. In the principal Winter wheat States the percentages are as follows: Ohio, 74; Michigan, 79; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 79; Missouri, 76; Kansas, 80; Nebraska, 90; California, 102. The returns make the acreage of Winter wheat just sown 104.6 per cent. of that harvested in 1895. This estimate, which is preliminary to the completed estimate of June next, therefore makes the area sown for the harvest of 1896, 23,647,000 acres.

In cotton, a crop equal to 67.03 per cent. of last year's, or 6,375,000 bales of 500 pounds, is indicated in final returns from county and State correspondents. More complete reports, based on the commercial movement, will be issued in 1896, the first of them probably in February. Mean farm price, 7.59 cents, a gain of 65 per cent. on last year's figures, 4.6, and of 9 per cent. on 1893. Returns from correspondents are almost uniformly unfavorable as to quantity, the weather having proved generally disastrous. The drought caused an unusually early marketing throughout the cotton area, with an almost total sacrifice of top crop. The lint, however, is generally clean, so that the quality is exceptionally high. Many reports show crops completely gathered and marketed.

TRAIN ROBBER'S HIDDEN TREASURE

Its Location Said to Have Been Revealed by a Prisoner, Under a Promise of Escape for Him.

SPOKANE, Washington, Dec. 10.—"I can tell you where there is from $30,000 to $40,000 in money that was stolen from your company and hidden away in the mountains near Hope."

Such was the startling information imparted to F. W. Gilbert, Division Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by a stranger who appeared at his office on Saturday afternoon last. The man gave his name as James B. Boyd and said that he had gained the confidence of W. B. Witherow, a prisoner in the county jail, charged with train robbery, who had revealed to him the secret of where he had $30,900 or more in cash hidden away, which he represented as being the proceeds of two train robberies, one on the Southern Pacific, near Sacramento, Cal., and the other on the Northern Pacific, in Montana. Boyd was told the secret upon the promise of aiding Witherow to escape.

BID TO DISPOSE OF GARBAGE

Only One Received by Col. Waring—That from a Troy Man.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, advertised for bids for the final disposition of street sweepings, garbage, and ashes by some other means than dumping them at sea. Noon yesterday was the time fixed for the opening of the bids. The practice of dumping at sea must be discontinued by April 1, under an order from the Secretary of War.

Col. Waring found that there was but one bidder for the contract—Zeph F. McGill of Troy. Mr. McGill offered to do the work of finally disposing of the city's refuse for five years at $306,000 a year. Mr. McGill, however, offered but one security where two were required, and this made his bid defective.

Col. Waring decided to hold the question open until next Monday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Contractor McGill has the contract for cremating garbage in Troy, and he has a large plant.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough, competent girl; willing to assist with washing; best city references; last employer can be seen. M. G., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and to do sewing or waiting in a private family; has good city reference. H. J., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; willing to assist with other work if required; best city references. 147 West 60th St.; Donavan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or take care of growing children in private family. Call, 9 to 4, 8 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference. 101 West 49th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough, competent girl; willing to assist with washing; best city references; last employer can be seen. A. B., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl with good experience as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework. 322 West 44th St.; McCann's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to wait on a lady; in American family. 167 Avenue A. Doute.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and plain laundress in a private family; best city references. 884 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl, North Ireland, as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good city reference. Gertrude, Box 294 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—With seven years' reference. Can be seen, at present employer's, 260 West 94th St., Wednesday or Thursday morning.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young French girl, speaking English, as chambermaid or nurse; is a good sewer; best reference. Capdeville, 251 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable colored girl as chambermaid in private family; city references. 155 West 51st St. A. R.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young Protestant woman as chambermaid or waitress; city reference. Keeley, 410 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By young French girl; speaks good English; good reference. Mrs. M. Besson, 252 West 35th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or to do light housework in small family; best city reference. 135 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in laundry; city or country; best reference. Oseell, 250 West 16th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook in a private family; only soups, fish, meats, entrées, jellies, and creams; bread, cake, and hot breads; no objection to large family; country preferred; little coarse washing if required. Flanagan, 306 West 39th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; three years' city reference from her late employer, who can highly recommend her. M. P., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; understands her business thoroughly; best Newport and New-York references. L. M., 205 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; understands her business thoroughly; best Newport and New-York references. L. M., 205 West 25th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By tidy American; best reference; cannot be excelled; good cook and laundress; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Aves.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; is willing and obliging; has best city reference from her last place. 425 West 42d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; go out to cook dinner, luncheon, and do family cooking, by day or week; best city reference. Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 3d Av.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in all kinds of French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook and baker; private family in city; do coarse washing if required; city reference. C. C., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a professed cook; has lived with the leading families of New-York and Newport; gives unquestionable city references. A. S., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent person as first-class cook in a private family, who is capable of taking entire charge; willing to do marketing if required. M. C., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best personal reference. 136 West 52d St., second floor.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in private family; best city references. A. D., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By first-class cook, or cook and housekeeper with kitchen help; wages, $35 to $40. A. L., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; willing and obliging; city reference. 147 West 60th St.; Donavan's bell.

COOK.—By competent French cook to go out cooking by the day; dinners, luncheons. M. O., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK, LAUNDRESS.—By reliable woman; has city references. 303 East 39th St., three flights, back.

COOK.—By day or week; first-class; unexceptionable city references; call for two days. 211 East 58th St., first floor. (Dunn.)

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class reference. 224 East 27th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook, where a kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference. M. A., 310 West 40th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—First-class; young; $25; references from first-class family. Alex Langton, 209 East 42d St.

COOK.—By colored woman as good cook in private family; reference. 131 West 53d St. Janitor.

COOK.—By a Scandinavian professional cook; permanent or by the day; also serves dinner parties; best reference. H. A., 222 East 34th St.

COOK.—By experienced woman as cook in private family; city or country; reference. 199 East 76th St., care of Mrs. McCann.

COOK.—By competent young French cook in private family; best reference; wages, $30. M. D., 1,026 3d Av.

COOK.—By a girl as cook and laundress; is experienced; good personal reference. 306 East 66th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; best city reference. 200 West 64th St., care of Mrs. Reynolds.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; good city reference. Brown, 225 Columbus Av.

COOK and HOUSEWORK.—In small family; does not speak English. Lucille, 327 West 55th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; assist with washing; good city reference. 453 West 52d St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best of references. A. L., 294 7th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young Swede; understands carving, desserts, game, dinner parties, marketing; city or country; best personal and written references. Charlotte, restaurant, 416 4th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook and first-class laundress; good baker; economical; small private family; city reference. M. T., 651 9th Av.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. J. B., 651 9th Av.

COOK.—By first-class English cook in a private family; best city reference. Brown, 398 3d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable young widow, work by day or week washing or cleaning; well recommended by last employer. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and laundress; go out by day; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best city reference. 1,219 3d Av., third floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman, by the day or week; plain cook and good laundress; best city references. Ingraham, 144 East 43d St., first floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; also general housework; by the day; reference. Burke, 305 East 36th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A dress and cloak maker, with long experience, a superior fitter, at home or day; will remodel cloth and plush cloaks; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Good fitter and cutter; would like a few more engagements before Christmas in a private family; $1.25 per day; best reference. Cecilia Hansen, 187 Bayard St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few more engagements before Christmas in private family; reference. Reilly, 202 West 43d St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; will go out by the day; terms moderate; perfect cutter and fitter. Moran, 151 West 15th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Graduate, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, COMPANION, or LADY'S MAID.—By French woman; speaks English and Spanish; entire charge of children; plain sewer; best references. S. A., 116 West 29th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German as nursery governess to young children; personal reference. E. M., 227 West 42d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English Protestant as efficient, experienced housekeeper; full charge of servants; catering; best family references. Qualified, Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl, lately landed; understands little English; general housework or any other kind of situation; in private family. Olivia Johnson, care of C. Palm, 144 East 82d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or take charge of grown-up children; willing and obliging. 432 West 49th St., Carroll's bell; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework; best city reference. Degnan, 454 West 35th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. English, 109 East 21st St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By young Frenchwoman as lady's maid, or for grown-up children; good seamstress; good education; speaks little English; good reference. Mme. Millaire, 326 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By well-educated French girl as lady's maid or take care of growing children; best city references. Call, two days, A. Brunner, 346 West 59th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent North German as lady's maid; willing and obliging; good sewer, packer, hairdresser; good city references. M. W., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LADYS' MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person; understands all duties; sewer, packer, hairdresser; charge lady's wardrobe; first-class references. M. L., 120 West 58th St.

MAID.—By competent Protestant person as maid to lady, and seamstress; city reference. Mertz, 364 Amsterdam Av.

MAID.—By competent Swedish woman as maid for invalid lady; best recommendations. 140 East 43d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a small private family; will assist with chamberwork the end of the week; last employer can be seen. R. C., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent girl as first-class laundress in private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Shannon, 159 East 84th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress to go out by the day, week, or month in a private family; best reference. M. R., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable North of Ireland girl; willing to assist in some chamberwork and week; first-class shirt, collar, and cuff hand; good city reference. 535 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; five years' city reference from last place; will do chamberwork. E. C., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as private family laundress, with city reference; willing to do chamberwork end of the week. 208 East 41st St., Conlon's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly competent; excellent city reference. 108 West 39th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-